

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 27.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUG 10, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

## SCORCHED FURNITURE.

PINGRY & COMPANY'S FINE STORE  
NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Blaze Starts at a Fortunate Time and is Quickly Extinguished. A Serious Loss Averted.

Six thousand dollars worth of furniture was either badly damaged or rendered worthless by fire in F. J. Pingry & Co.'s store on Brown street Monday evening. The building, belonging to McIndoe and Parker, was damaged to the extent of a thousand dollars.

The fire broke out in the rear of the store, and must have been caused by combustion of oils and paint on cloths which lay near the stairway. It was first noticed by people on Stevens street, and was then a small blaze. In an instant it burst through the rear windows, and was roaring at a terrific rate. Mr. Pingry had left the store but a short time previously. The fire was an exceptionally hot one and only the prompt and vigorous application of plenty of water prevented a great loss. The alarm bell called out a great crowd, so large, in fact, that the work of fireman was seriously interfered with. Before the hose had a stream playing on the flame it had grown to good sized proportions, but in two minutes after water began pouring into the building it was entirely out. The damage to stock was surprisingly large. Fine furniture, standing far away from the blaze, was fairly cooked by the great heat. Not an article was left in the store but showed the effects of fire, with the exception of the undertaking room. The building was also badly damaged. The ceiling on both floors was burned to a crisp, the rear door and window frames burned out, all the plate glass and other windows broken by the heat, and the plastering removed.

On the building there was an insurance of fifteen hundred dollars, which more than covers the loss. On stock there was an insurance of \$3,500, divided up between the agencies of Paul Browne, Alban & Barnes and Miller & McCormick. The loss is thought to be over that amount, but considerable of the furniture can be utilized by working it over.

Had the fire started at a later hour (9:30) there is no question but what it would have been a bad one. Five minutes more burning would have taken the building and the saloon of Daniels, adjoining, without doubt. As it was, there was plenty of help at hand when the first blaze appeared. The fire company did good work after it got to the scene, but they were there none too soon.

**The Lake Shore's Last Month.**  
On September 1 the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway will become the Ashland division of the Chicago & North Western Railway. This fact, which is the final act in connection with the merging of the two properties, will be received here and at other points along the line with genuine regret, due not to any distrust or dislike to the efficiency of the Northwestern's management, but because of the feeling of interest and friendship for the Lake Shore and its officials which is shared by all patrons and citizens generally.

H. F. Whitcomb, for twenty years general manager of the Lake Shore Railroad, and one of the best railway men in the country, has been tendered the position of assistant general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern, which would place him in charge of the new Ashland division. He, however, has declined to accept the position, and will retire from the railway business.

By the change which is to take effect September 1, all general offices of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad will be abolished, and the road, which becomes a division only, will be under the jurisdiction of the Northwestern management. Instead of general offices and officials a set of division officials will be placed in charge of the new division. These will be: Division superintendent, assistant general freight agent, division engineer, land agent for Wisconsin and master mechanic.

The new positions will be filled as follows: The position of assistant general freight agent, with headquarters in Milwaukee, will be taken by C. L. Wellington, general freight agent of the Lake Shore; that of division superintendent by George F. Bidwell, general superintendent of the old road, whose headquarters in future will be at Kaukauna. E. H.

Rumrume, chief engineer of the Lake Shore, will be division engineer in the new deal, with headquarters at Kaukauna, while Robert Quayle, master mechanic of the old road, will be division master mechanic, retaining his headquarters at Kaukauna. C. S. Pierce, who has been general land agent of the Lake Shore, will be land agent of the Chicago & Northwestern for Wisconsin, with headquarters in Milwaukee.

The offices of division superintendents, trainmasters, etc., will likely remain undisturbed for a time at least. All other offices, titles, etc., will be done away with by the new order of things, and the change, in all probability, will leave out entirely such men as J. O. Thayer, whose loss will be regretted, here especially; E. J. Seymour, assistant general freight agent; W. R. Hancock, auditor; C. L. Ryder, general passenger agent; A. D. Albione, assistant treasurer and R. McKinley, claim agent, as well as a number of old-time employees who have been with the company for many years.

A party consisting of the families of E. O. Brown, Paul Browne and C. A. Spencer, of Waupaca, spent Sunday at Tomahawk Lake.

Work on the sewer has been at a standstill for over a week, owing to delay in shipping the pipe from Chicago. It is on the way and is expected here this week, when work will be pushed rapidly. J. H. Fife, the contractor, is now here permanently until the job is done.

If some of the smart alexanders who delight to stand on the streets and criticize the fire company whenever they are called out to a fire, would remember that taking hold and helping would result in considerably more good than talking, they might be of some use instead of just being in the way.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

The C. L. Smith Lumber Co. is the name of a new firm which began business here last week. They intend handling lumber, lath, shingles and mouldings in both wholesale and retail lots. Their office and yards will be at the old Chafee & Co. site west of the dam. They will be able to furnish the retail trade with anything desired in the line of lumber, and also intend handling considerable stock in car lots.

The town board desires to have the people understand that the team which has been purchased to draw the new hose wagon will be employed during the day on the streets, and that the same order of things will be followed in getting the wagon to fires as heretofore. The first team at the hose house gets the job of drawing the cart. At night the town team will be kept at the hose house and will take care of the wagon in case of a night fire.

The Eagle newspapers have begun to leak on the question of county board matters. They have been holding in and making believe that everything was lovely and the new deal a harmonious success, but they have finally come to the conclusion that they might as well let the world know that they are just getting it rubbed into them by Minoqua. The last issue of the Review says that Eagle has nothing whatever to say in county matters; that the two members from Minoqua won't even allow a bill unless it is their own or some of their townsmen's; that the court house business so far has been nothing but a farce and that the people of Eagle don't expect a court house or anything else from that board this year. That's bad news for us here to learn that all is not harmonious in the new county, but to be candid about it—it isn't entirely unexpected. When the wise ones of Eagle thought that giving Minoqua control of the county board would be more than offset by their diplomacy and astuteness, were simply foolish. But Eagle River hadn't ought to kick. They got everything they asked for within reason—and considerable that was out of reason when in Oneida, and they assured the legislature that nothing was needed to forever cure them of kicking and fill their cup of happiness and prosperity to overflowing, but simply the setting of themselves and Minoqua off into a new county.

## TRACK AND DIAMOND.

SOME GOOD, GAMEY RACING AT THE JUMBO PARK.

Antigo is Again Defeated by the Local Team at Base Ball.—Interest in Bicycle Racing Beginning to Develop.

A crowd of a couple hundred people braved the inexpressible bad road to Jumbo Park Saturday and were amply rewarded for their trouble by seeing some excellent racing. While the time made was not fast, it must be taken into consideration that the track is at least ten seconds slow. In addition to being over a hundred feet longer than a mile, it was heavy with dust, which made fast time out of the question. The management of affairs was an improvement over the previous meet, and the long delays between heats was cut down somewhat. The free for all trot was easily won by Ed. Brazell's Muggins, who is by far too fast for any of the other trotters. Beers & Lawson's Robin Hood trotted well, but could never could get in reach of Muggins. The last heat, trotted in 2:49 was a pretty race between Joe Nathan's Criterion and Muggins.

The three minute race was won by Mark Shafer's pacer, but only after a hard struggle. Behnke Bros. horse was withdrawn after the second heat and the race was fought out between Ed's Midnight and Shafer's horse. Each won a heat and the deciding one was taken by Shafer after a hard brush. After passing under the wire, as the two horses were being pulled to a stop the sulkeys collided, tipping Mark's over and throwing him out in a dangerous looking way. He received nothing more than a general shaking up and a few bruises. The best time made in this race was 3:05.

The bicycle race, best two in three, half mile heats, was won by Jake Klumb, with ridiculous ease. Klumb seems to be able to simply play with all the other local wheelmen when it comes to a half mile sprint. George Schroeder won second place and Harley Horst third. Harley Woodard went against the time, 1:40, but could not lower it any. It is likely that some bicycle races for blood will result from the little brush there, as a number think they can better the time somewhat. While the New North doesn't wish to prognosticate on the outcome of any such race, or to appear to have a favorite, we will nevertheless advise the boys not to fool around any if they happen to get ahead of Jake Klumb. Just keep pushing those pedals, or he will be up where he can talk to you before the half mile is up.

The running race between Hess' "Frank" and Ed. Rogers' "Bill" was won by the latter in good time. The first heat was taken by Frank. In the second heat Claude Shepard lost control of him and he went off the track, allowing Will Ogden to jog Bill under the wire an easy winner. The third heat was easier still for Bill. Frank holted the track again running over a stump, throwing his rider, who escaped injury in a wonderful manner, going clear over the horse's head onto the rough ground that borders the track. The best time made in this race was a quarter in 28.

ANTIGO AGAIN WOLLOPED.

The base ball team say that if the people will agree to come back, forgive and forget everything, that they will never again get Antigo here to play ball. Three times have they come here this season, and have each time taken a walloping that would force most teams to either disband or get some players. They were coming Sunday with a new battery, but claim to have been disappointed in getting them. The game was too one sided to even interest the crowd that jumped the fence. When Rhinelander had scored six runs in the first inning, a whole platoon of regulars who were viewing the game with one eye through the knot holes on the south side of the fence, left in disgust. The crowd that paid after it was clearly demonstrated that the game was going to be the same old thing, looked foolishly at one another with a sort of "well, we're getting it again" expression, and staid to see if something would happen so that they wouldn't have to give themselves a talking to for paying out money for nothing. They were repaid for staying. They saw Donahue salute one of the little pitcher's curves with a 28-inch wagon tongue and the ball has never returned; they saw a small, weazen-faced gent, who

appeared to be dead sore at himself and cold toward the rest of the world, give a spectacular exhibition of umpiring, without calcium light effects, that was alone worth the price of admission; they saw the players draw their mouths on the umpire after every decision; they saw Jones come tearing in from right field like a runaway team hitched to a load of coal, scoop a seemingly safe hit up and accomplish the only triple play ever made on the grounds; they saw Squier exert a mesmeretic influence over the little fellow who wore a sweater and a cape coat when he wasn't pitching, to such an extent that he hit safely each time at bat; they saw the Antigos take a licking that would make the Eagles grab their valise and make for the gate, and with an ignorance awful to behold, claim that it was a scratch they were defeated. That was worth a quarter wasn't it? The game ended—Rhinelander, 14; Antigo, 3.

STATE BICYCLE MEET.

The State Meet of the Wisconsin Division, L. A. W. and International Circuit Tournament of the Ripon Cycling Club promises to be the largest and finest ever held in the state. August 15, 17 and 18 are the dates selected and twenty-five races will be run on the first two days. Sanger and Zimmerman and all the foreign cranks will be on hand and prizes to the value of \$3,000 will be contested for, including four High Grade bicycles, ten Diamonds, seven Gold Watches, City Real Estate, valuable Medals, etc. One and one-third rates will be given on all railroads to Ripon during the meet. An elegant program of entertainment, a fine track, and the fastest men in the world is a combination that Wisconsin people do not often have a chance of seeing. Remember, this is an International Meet.

NOTES OF SPORT.

The premium list and speed program of the Oshkosh Fair Association has been received at this office, and we note that nearly \$4,000 has been added to the seemingly large premiums of last year, making some \$12,000 in all. This amount of guaranteed cash in these times of "money stringency" is in itself sufficient guarantee that the exhibition of this popular organization for 1893 will eclipse all former efforts of the Association and is worthy the support of every citizen of the Badger state. Write the secretary, C. E. Angell, for premium lists and all information.

Sunday was a loser for the ball team, financially. No more games will be arranged until some good club that has not yet been here can be secured.

Eagle River has disbanded. Diamond's arm has gone wrong and the club will probably not visit Rhinelander this season.

Chicago papers claim that Emory Fuller's horse, Frank Fuller, was taken out by the talent at midnight, before his first race, and sent a mile at a clip which would easily win any of the races he was entered in.

A race between Ed. Brazell's Muggins and T. B. McIndoe's Dan. They would make a great race. Dan can hurry a pretty good horse around that track.

"The American Soldier."

The August number of the above magazine, even exceeds the promises of the July number. The battle for the Old Veterans and pensioners of the Civil War, is waged with trenchant pen. Copperheads and Traitors are arraigned in no weak and mild manner.

Cleveland, Hoke Smith and the "Veteran hunting" Administration are shown up with a fearlessness which is refreshing. The absurd charges of frauds in the pensions of the old heroes, is ridiculed and ridiculed. The malice, hatred and unfairness of the assailants of the old Union soldiers demonstrated. Articles from writers like Col. John A. Cockerill and Benjamin R. Davenport add to its literary merit. A magnificent colored photograph of Gen. Grant accompanies the August number, similar to the Lincoln picture in the July number. The American Soldier is published by the Nation Publishing Co., 233 Broadway, New York.

Notice.

Having disposed of my millinery store, all parties indebted to me, are requested to call at store this week and settle. If not, I shall have to call on them Saturday afternoon as all accounts must be settled by that time.

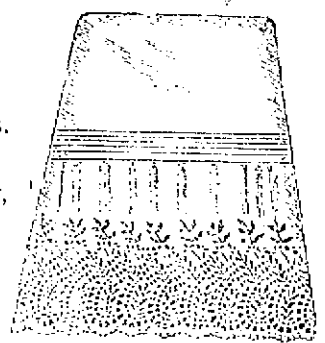
Mrs. E. P. BRENNAN.

## Warm Weather Makes Demands for Summer Dress Fabrics!

We have Supplied from all the leading goods in the market, such as . . . . .

Sattens, Pongees, Pinglins, Sotos, Empire  
and Challies in all wool and half wool.

Flouncings  
of all kinds.  
Summer  
Underwear,  
in all grades  
and prices.



A full  
Line of  
Womens  
Cotton  
white  
Goods

## We are Headquarters for Carpets and Furnishings of all kinds.

Don't buy anything but the McClure Fine Shoe. The Best and cheapest on the market.

We still handle Heath & Milligan's Celebrated Paints.

Builders' Hardware, heavy and light Groceries, at wholesale and retail. All the leading kinds of Canned Goods at a great reduction in price, only 10 cts. per can. Don't pay 12 cts. for the same goods.

## SPAFFORD & COLE.

WALL  
PAPER

More Designs  
than any other  
Dealer in the City.

Prices to suit the style.

Come and  
look over the  
Beautiful Styles.

F. J. PINGRY & Co.

# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### DOMESTIC.

GEORGE O. THORNBURG and Charles Asche have brought suit in the Pittsburgh courts for divorce from the same woman.

JAMES and Bud Roche, brothers, were shot down without warning by unknown assassins at Groveton, Tex.

NINETEEN white coppers were sentenced at Birmingham, Ala., for deeds committed in Cherokee and Cleburne counties. Some got four and others six years.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 31st ult. was: Wheat, 50,350,000 bushels; corn, 8,022,000 bushels; oats, 1,702,000 bushels; rye, 294,000 bushels; barley, 258,000 bushels.

BANK failures were reported as follows: First national at Portland, Ore.; First national at The Dalles, Ore.; Pendleton savings at Pendleton, Ore.; Hellingham Bay national at Whiteome, Wash.; Springfield savings at Springfield, Mo.; Akron savings at Akron, O.; private bank of A. Daniels & Co. at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; private bank of J. W. Case at Astoria, Ore.; and Park national at Livingston, Mont.

The two children of Farmer Langrain, living near Olga, N. D., were burned to death and Langrain and wife badly injured. Kerosene was used to start a fire.

It was estimated that 150,000 men in Chicago were out of employment.

GEORGE W. SMITH, a well-known contractor at Rhineland, Wis., shot and killed his wife and then took his own life. Jealousy was the cause.

HANDY KAISLER, the third and last of the negroes who assaulted the young wife of Archie Sighler at Gaston, S. C., was lynched by a mob.

THE Philadelphia Packing & Provision company went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of over \$200,000.

A BARN on the farm of James Bunton near La Porte, Ind., was burned, and nine horses and a tramp perished in the flames.

THE loss by fire in the United States during the week ended July 29 was \$3,855,000, against \$1,888,375 during the same time last year.

THE Amoskeag mills at Manchester, N. H., closed down, throwing 6,000 persons out of employment.

THE Cleveland (O.) Rolling Mill company closed its plate, wire and rod mills and steel works, throwing 3,000 men out of employment.

WILLIAM NONEMACHER, a farmer living near Antigo, Wis., killed his wife and three children and then made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life. Poverty was the cause.

HUYER, KRICH & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy goods at San Francisco, suffered a loss of \$100,000 by fire.

THE Eagle machine works at Indianapolis were placed in the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$100,000.

PRairie fires swept over a vast portion of country in Oklahoma territory, doing immense damage.

ROBERT P. PORTER, ex-superintendent of the census, has resumed control of the New York Daily Press.

STRIKING lumber-shovers at Ashland, Wis., attacked the men who had taken their places and injured them terribly with clubs.

THE president appointed Charles D. Morton, of Maine, fourth auditor of the treasury, vice John K. Lynch, of Mississippi, resigned.

THE Missouri national bank at Kansas City that failed recently has resumed business.

THE government receipts for the month of July were \$30,905,770.19 and the expenditures \$29,075,884.60. In June the receipts were \$30,983,921.85 and the expenditures \$29,260,451.20.

At Paris, Tex., a young couple named Fisk quarreled and the woman shot and killed her husband. They had been married a week.

FIVE men were killed and four injured, two fatally, by the explosion of a thrashing engine at the farm of Louis Pierson near Homer, O.

THE coinage executed at the United States mints during July was very light, being only 2,165,500 pieces, of the value of \$301,000.

THREE burglars entered the offices of the Newspaper Union in Chicago, bound the watchmen and robbed the safe of \$15,000 in notes and \$100 in cash.

HENRY RETZOLD, a negro, was lynched near Montgomery, Tex., for murdering a man named Marsh, assaulting his wife and mutilating their two children.

THOMAS COLLINS and Thomas Stevenson fought in a courtroom at Hope, Ark., during the progress of a lawsuit and both received fatal wounds.

AN advance of from 20 to 50 per cent. in insurance rates in the northwest has gone into effect. Schedule risks are excepted.

THE advocates of free coinage of silver met in convention in Chicago with 816 delegates representing forty-two states and territories. A. W. Thurman, of Ohio, presided.

TWO CANES occupied by Chinese miners in the Targary gulch in Colorado were burned by white miners and eight Chinese perished in the flames.

THE fall of pork from \$19.25 to \$10.50 per barrel caused the failure in Chicago of six big board of trade firms. They are: John O'Leary, E. W. Bailey & Co., Wright & Haughey, A. Holmholz & Co., J. G. Steever & Co. and the North American Provision company. The total liabilities were about \$1,000,000.

THE total amount of national bank notes outstanding on the 1st was \$181,655,920, an increase of \$5,041,255 during July.

THE doors were closed of the Nickel savings bank at Charleston, S. C., the Seven Corners bank at St. Paul, Minn., and the Safety Deposit & Trust company at Denver, Col.

THE public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased \$4,263,973 during the month of July. The cash in the treasury was \$681,756,908. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$845,233,449.

THIRTY-FIVE horses perished in a fire at the Kansas City (Mo.) stock yards. EMANCIPATION day was observed at various points by the negroes of the United States.

At the silver convention in Chicago, a platform was adopted which declares that there must be no compromise of the silver question, that all legislation in demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be immediately repealed, protests against the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the policy of any foreign government, and asserts that the only remedy for pure metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms.

FOR contempt of court in closing the gates of the world's fair on Sunday Judge Stein fined officials as follows: Lyman J. Gage, \$1,000; Charles L. Hutchinson, \$1,000; Charles H. Hooten, \$1,000; William D. Kerfoot, \$1,000; Andrew McNally, \$1,000; Victor F. Lawson, \$100; Director General Davis, \$250. THE Lorraine (O.) Manufacturing company, brass goods, made an assignment with liabilities of \$107,000.

ADAM SMITH & Co., dealers in wines and liquors in Chicago, failed for \$125,000.

SIXTY tramps captured an east-bound freight at Tolleston, Ind., driving the train hands into the caboose, but fled on approaching Valparaiso.

By the temporary or indefinite shutdown of twelve New England mills more than 6,000 persons were thrown out of employment.

ENGINEER PERRY and his assistant, Lewis Sargeant, were killed by the explosion of the boilers at the water-works at Anthony, Kan.

MISS KATE M. FLEESON, Miss Marguerite M. Wilson and Miss Annie Ricketts, missionaries to Siam, sailed on the steamer Oceanic from San Francisco.

JAMES A. BALLARD's express barn at St. Cloud, Minn., was burned and twenty-one horses perished.

CHOCKER, FISK & Co., millers at Minneapolis, filed an assignment with liabilities of \$200,000.

BANK failures were announced as follows: El Paso national at El Paso, Tex.; First national at Birmingham, Ala.; Waupeca county national at Waupeca, Wis.; and the Savings bank at Anthony, Kan.

W. FISHER & Co., a shipping and importing firm at San Francisco, failed for \$142,000.

IN Kansas districts where hard times prevail the various religious denominations were combining in the interest of economy.

CHARLES H. JONES, till lately the editor of the St. Louis Republic, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the New York World.

FOR the first time since April 20, 1893, when the gold reserve in the United States treasury fell below the \$100,000,000 mark, the reserve has been made intact.

IN a freight wreck at Kinsman, Ill., Maurice Flynn was killed and eighteen cars and thirty head of cattle were burned.

THREE more firms on the Chicago board of trade—D. Eggleston & Son Co., G. G. Parker & Co. and Thomas Craig—failed with total liabilities of over \$1,000,000.

LEVI P. MORTON's immense new barn at Rhinebeck, N. Y., and outbuildings, together with 100 head of Guernsey cattle and all the farm horses, were destroyed by fire. Loss over \$100,000.

ON August 12 Nancy Banks will be driven against time over the Mystic track in Boston to see if she can beat her record of 2:04, which she made last September.

THE branch house at Kansas City, Mo., of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing company of Akron, O., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$135,000.

THE first general meeting of women lawyers ever held convened in Chicago with delegates present from every section of the United States.

AT the races in Buffalo, N. Y., Hulda went a mile in 2:08 1/2, the fastest ever made by a 5-year-old, and Hal Pointer paced three heats in 2:07 1/2, 2:06 1/2 and 2:06.

THE British steamship Glenagie with 6,000 tons of the new crop of tea arrived in New York from Yokohama. In a jealous rage Douglas Davis fatally stabbed his wife at Greenville, Ill., and cut his own throat, dying instantly.

THE fire which had burned for a week in Burlington county, N. J., exhausted itself. The damage to buildings was \$150,000; to timber, \$1,200,000, and to the crop of cranberries, \$75,000.

FRANK VAN LOON was hanged at Columbus, O., for the murder of William Vandemark during an attempt to rob a bank at Columbus Grove August 8, 1891.

STATISTICS show that in fifty-seven trades in New York city there are 56,000 men out of work.

AT Elberton, W. Va., two local terrorists started a fight which became so general and serious that the militia was called out to stop it.

FELIX POORE, a notorious character, was lynched by a mob near Owensboro, Ky., for an assault on Miss York, aged 15.

FOUR persons were killed and twenty-five others were seriously injured by the falling of the second balcony of the yacht club's house at Chelsea, Mass.

INSURANCE rates in Iowa have been raised 10 per cent. and merchants have been notified that they must meet the increase.

ALL the silver dollars in the government treasury which are accessible have been exhausted, owing to the demand for money of small denomination.

IT was learned in New York that extensive frauds had been perpetrated on the railroad companies by the issue of bogus world's fair excursion tickets.

MICHAEL FORSHAM left Watertown, N. Y., to walk to Los Angeles, Cal. He expects to accomplish the feat in 185 days.

THE amount of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes in circulation August 1 was \$1,611,099,117, an increase during the month of July of \$17,237,606. The increase during the last twelve months was in round figures \$9,000,000.

A BOILER explosion in a sawmill at Camp Creek, O., killed two brothers named Wolfe and John Alexandria.

DURING the past three months the mines of California have turned out \$3,800,000 in fine gold. THE failures were reported of the Commercial bank at Stevens Point, Wis., the National German-American bank at St. Paul, Minn., and the banking house of Lazarus Silverman in Chicago.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

At the Logan county poor farm near Lincoln, Ill., Grandma Hernon died at the age of 103 years and 5 months.

DONALD MCNAUGHTON, executive officer of the New York state board, died at the New York state building on the world's fair grounds, aged 63 years.

JOHN STEPHENSON, the famous car builder and builder of the first street car, died at his home near New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 84 years.

LUCINDA BELL (colored) celebrated her 102d birthday at Port Dodge, Ia. She washes clothes for a living and works every day.

COL. WILLIAM FRISWORTH, aged 70 years, a well-known inventor and an active organizer of regiments during the civil war, committed suicide at his home in Philadelphia by shooting himself.

GEO. WILLIAM P. INNES, widely known in masonic and grand army circles, died in Grand Rapids, Mich., aged 67 years.

PRESIDENT ATLESWORTH of Drake university, prohibition nominee for governor of Iowa, has declined the nomination.

THE Virginia populists in convention at Lynchburg nominated Edmund R. Cooke, a farmer of Cumberland county, for governor; J. Brad Beverly, of Aquia, for lieutenant governor, and W. S. Gravely, of Henry, for attorney general.

SIMON O'DONNELL, for thirty years a member of the Chicago police force, died at the age of 59 years.

### FOREIGN.

THE Siamese government has accepted all the terms of the French ultimatum in order to prevent war.

RADICALS have commenced a revolutionary movement in Buenos Ayres and fighting had taken place in twenty towns.

THE ravages of cholera in ports of Russia where the disease is now epidemic show a marked increase.

CABLE dispatches from Valparaiso state that the revolution in Argentina was spreading and that all the cities and towns along the coast of the province of Buenos Ayres, numbering over forty, were held by the rebels.

IN Russia there have been 6,000 deaths from cholera in Mecca and 2,318 in Jeddah since the epidemic broke out two months ago. There have been 601 deaths from the scourge in Marseilles, France, since the middle of May.

NEARLY one-third of the town of Port Louis, the capital of the island of Mauritius, was destroyed by fire, the loss being over 1,000,000 rupees.

AT the town of Birsik, in Russia, 180 houses were burned and seven persons were killed and a large number were injured.

AN explosion on the German armored steamer Baden at Kiel killed nine seamen and seventeen persons were wounded.

### LATER.

BOTH the democratic and republican members of congress held caucuses at the capitol in Washington the 5th. The democrats nominated Crisp, of Georgia, for speaker and the republicans decided on Thos. B. Reed, of Maine.

THE directory of the world's fair has ordered the discontinuance of several of the dancing theaters in the Midway Plaisance.

IT is announced that gold in paying quantities has been discovered in Douglas county, Wis.

THE acting secretary of the treasury has ordered the force of the bureau of engraving and printing to work an extra hour each day until further orders in printing national bank notes, for which the demand just now is very great. This demand is occasioned by the fact that national banks are expanding their circulation.

MR. FRANK, of Kansas City, Mo., sold 27 carloads of flour in New York the 5th and was paid in large bills. At Red Bank, N. J., he met some bunco men, who offered to give him small bills in exchange for a small commission. The offer was accepted, and when the change was made the bunco men had \$7,500 and Mr. Frank a lot of green paper.

ELIAS NEWSTROM, Mrs. H. M. Clouse and Mrs. John T. Nordstrom were killed at White Bear, Minn., Sunday, the 6th. The party and a little daughter of Mrs. Clouse were riding in a carriage drawn by a spirited horse. At the railroad crossing the switch engine frightened the animal, causing him to become unmanageable and to run toward the track. As the horse reached the track the rear coach of a backing train caught the animal, killing him instantly. As the train struck the animal, Mrs. Clouse, with rare presence of mind, grasped her little girl, who was sitting by her side, and threw her from the buggy. The next instant the train had drawn the carriage against the side of the coach with terrific force, overturning it and dashing the unfortunate occupants of the vehicle head foremost against the revolving wheels. The three were killed almost instantly, and strange as it may seem, each one met death through injuries about the head only.

Two sleeping cars on the Lake Shore road were thrown from the track near Lindley, O., the 6th against a freight train on a siding. The sleepers were smashed to kindling wood. E. Lafferty, engineer, Chas. Spence, brakeman, and a porter of the sleeper were killed.

### FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

Foreign Warships Intervene and Force a Peace—Mataafa Has Surrendered—Thirty of His Followers Were Killed and Twenty Wounded in a Battle with Malletta's Forces.

APAI, Samoa, July 19, via San Francisco.—The trouble between the rival forces of Malletta and Mataafa culminated in a battle, in which the latter lost thirty men killed and twenty wounded. The warships of three foreign powers intervened and stopped the fighting. Mataafa and his chiefs have surrendered.

The fight occurred on the 8th, and the rebels were defeated and forced to retreat. The first news of the battle which reached Apia was the bringing and presenting with much ceremony to Malletta of the heads of eleven rebels. Later two more heads were brought in, making thirteen in all. Four women were killed during the battle, two of whom were engaged in the fighting along with others. One of these was beheaded while defending her wounded husband. On his way back from the fight Mataafa, who was wounded, set fire to his own town, which was burned to the ground. At latest accounts he had gone to Upolu, where he was holed up and had no chance of escape. Foreign consuls at Apia have issued a proclamation ordering all white inhabitants to keep away from the natives and take no part in hostilities. Malletta's forces number 2,500 men, while those of the rebel chief are only about 800.

Malletta's warriors returned to Apia with the spoils of victory. Each man who had the luck to cut off the head of an enemy marched through the streets of Apia with the enemy's head. They walked up the street yelling like fiends, with eyes starting from their sockets, and throwing the severed heads about like baseballs, the blood dripping all over the bearers. Many heads were brought in this manner and after being exhibited about town were presented to Malletta as trophies of war. The king graciously received them and they were then thrown into a hole in the ground.

### TO THE BOTTOM.

A Yacht Laden with Excursionists Strikes a Hidden Snag on Lake St. George and Sinks—Nine of the Party Are Drowned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The steamer Rachel Sherman struck a rock and sank Thursday evening at Pearl Point landing, Lake George. She had an excursion party of twenty-nine persons aboard from Fourteen-Mile Island. The names of those drowned are as follows: Miss Mattie Hall, Brooklyn; Bertha Benedict, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Edith Harding, Hoboken, N. J.; Miss H. M. Burton, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Burlington; F. C. Mitchell, Burlington; Lizzie Corley, Burlington; Cora Black, Burlington; and Lizzie Clark, Bridgeport, Conn.

The terrible accident occurred about 9 o'clock Friday night at the lower end of Lake George. The steam yacht Rachel is owned by D. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Pearl Point house. The little vessel was turned toward the One Hundred Island house, and was gliding toward the landing, when the passengers were thrown forward by a sudden shock. In the dark the vessel had run upon a sunken pier and before assistance arrived from the shore it sank in 18 feet of water. The shrieking, struggling passengers battled for life in the darkness. Deeds of heroism were performed by the men.

### "HOOSIER POETESS" DEAD.

Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton Passes Away at Her Home in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—Sarah T. Bolton, one of the oldest and most famous women in Indiana, died at her residence in this city Friday night. Mrs. Bolton was known as the "Hoosier Poetess," and has written poems that are known world-wide, among them being "Paddle Your Own Canoe" and "Indiana," a glowing tribute to that commonwealth. She was the wife of Nathaniel Bolton, deceased, the founder of the Indianapolis Sentinel, the oldest daily paper in Indiana, at one time consul to Geneva, Switzerland. Mrs. Bolton was born in Kentucky in 1814, but came to Indiana when a little girl, and all her life with the exception of when she was abroad has been spent in Indianapolis and vicinity.

### RAIN IS NEEDED.

Western Crops Suffering Greatly from Protracted Drought.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Aug. 5.—Over two weeks of continuous dry weather is having a serious effect on this section. Oats and hay are safe. All gardens are dried beyond resurrection. Pastureage is nearly gone. Unless rain comes the stock will soon have to be fed. The late potato crop is in a critical condition.

PANTON, Ill., Aug. 5.—A drought has prevailed here during the last two months, broken only by light showers. Rain is greatly needed for the growing corn. Pastures are drying up and some hay is being fed, although it is now selling at \$10 per ton. Without rain soon great damage will result.

### Will Not Sell Their Reservation.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 5.—The Osage Indians, whose fertile reservation of 2,000,000 acres covered the eastern extension of the Cherokee strip, have refused to treat with the government commissioners, and their land will probably not be opened to settlement for several years to come.

### Fed Feds in Murder.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 5.—As a result of an old feud, George W. Mayville, a wealthy and respectable citizen, shot and killed J. S. McCabe, a neighbor, at the latter's ranch, 18 miles from here. In company with a farm hand, Tom Conboy, McCabe was going to his meadow, when Conboy called McCabe's attention to a man hiding in the brush along the fence. A close scrutiny showed the person to be Manville, with a Winchester. As McCabe advanced to the spot where Manville was hiding Manville shot him through the body and he died in a few minutes afterwards. Manville gave himself up.

### A HEALTHY TONE.

The Situation in Business Circles Shows Signs of Improvement—Review of the Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—R. G. Dun's review of trade says: "Demoralization in the speculative markets has been followed by a more healthy tone, and heavy imports of gold inspire hope that the monetary troubles may abate. The week has been one of surprises. Enormous liquidation of wheat brought the lowest price ever known Tuesday. The crash of the pork ring took nearly \$10 from the nominal price of that product in an hour and caused several failures for millions each. Extraordinary depression in stocks and a slaughter which included some of the best were quickly followed by a bear panic and sensational advances.

"Meanwhile in the money markets there has come a singular sense of relief, notwithstanding an actual increase in present embarrassments, almost amounting to a paralysis of exchange between the chief commercial cities and of many industrial works because 2 per cent. for currency fails to secure what is needed for the payment of wages. Hopes are nevertheless fixed on the ships bringing over \$10,000,000 gold and silver and on the extra session of congress, which will begin Monday.

"Several of the largest and boldest operators at Chicago have been crushed under pork barrels, but the instant increase of foreign purchases convinces the market that the disaster has brought a certain measure of relief. The monetary stringency which at last has been loosened in part by their prevention of exports and their absorption of enormous capital in carrying unprecedented stocks of production which, if sold in time to foreign consumers, would have brought gold enough to avert much evil.

"Wheat has recovered about four cents and pork two dollars or more at Chicago, but efforts to cause a panic have failed. A sudden advance in wheat freight. With a great surplus of wheat brought over from previous years, the country will be able to meet all demands, even though the crops prove small enough to justify a considerable advance from previous prices. With a great crop of corn almost assured, unusual accumulation of pork and hog products would be water on the ocean than in Chicago warehouses and more healthful to the country.

"Stocks at the lowest point of the week averaged a little more than 41 per share, but is yet a long way down to the prices of 1877, averaging at the lowest \$23 per share, and the contrast between the condition and earnings of the country now and then is a sad one. The railroad earnings continue fairly satisfactory, though they show a recent decrease and a reduction of rates for world's fair travel. For good stocks some recovery from such a fall as that of last week was inevitable, and its rapidity indicated how many stocks had been absorbed by investors here and abroad.

"Bank failures have been almost as numerous this week as for either of the two preceding weeks, but few have been of more than local importance. The western states show greater distrust or weakness than other sections. Out of 100 banks failed since March 5 were in western cities, 48 in southern and 44 in western states. The failures of national banks numbered 58; of state banks, 79, and of private banks 67. In anxious efforts to fortify themselves banks throughout the country have locked up a large amount of currency and the depositors who have drawn their accounts are also keeping out of use many millions. As the entire circulation of bills of less than \$5 each is but \$1,000,000, while the depositors in savings banks number nearly 5,000,000, the withdrawal of money without regard to accumulated deposits by a considerable proportion of them would put out of the market much of the small notes. The demand for these has been so great that shipments of silver in many cases have been gladly received, and the difficulty of getting currency for paying employees causes a premium for currency, in many cases ranging as high as 2 per cent.

"Closing of shops and works for lack of orders is the overshadowing fact. Yet many stoppages are only for a few weeks, unless circumstances should lead managers to extend them, and it is believed that the consuming demand has not been reduced in proportion to the present decrease of production, so that the workers may presently secure much work. Most of the large carpet mills have closed; so have a large share of works producing men's woolsens, and many of those producing dress goods, flannels and knit goods. Prices are weak and yet so low that much relief seems unlikely.

"The Carnegie and some other iron works have almost ceased production, and the demand for iron is so low that many makers prefer to stop than to make lower. In boot and shoe shops the situation is nearly the same, eastern shipments falling off about a quarter.

"Pull accounts from many places show how well banking and mercantile interests are sustaining the extraordinary strain and prove that the volume of retail business is nowhere restrained as yet in proportion to the curtailment of wholesale trade. Gold imports may help to revive the credits upon which a great share of business depends. The volume of domestic trade, indicated by railway earnings, is but 6 per cent. smaller than last year, and clearing of the chief cities show a decrease of 16 per cent. outside New York.

"While the failures of the week number 426 against 169 last year, a great proportion of them are at the west, and it is cheering to note that comparatively few of importance occur except in connection with speculative operations. The west contributed but 12 per cent. of the number of failures, 27 per cent. of the section. In the east there were 153 and in the south forty-six. There were three failures of a million or more—two at Chicago, due to the break in the pork deal, and one in New York city."

### BESIEGE THE TRAINS.

odus From Colorado a Heavy Burden for Farmers and Railroads.

TOPERA, KUN., Aug. 5.—The exodus of Colorado miners continues through Kansas, proving a heavy burden to the western farmers and a source of great annoyance to the railroads. The tramp trains carry from 300 to 400 each day going east, and the regular trains are still besieged by idle and destitute miners who are determined to get out of the country. The crowds are so great in Denver that the first-class passenger trains frequently back away from the depot and then run through the station at full speed in order to prevent the men from jumping on. Trains that refuse to stop are pelted with rocks and clubs. In some instances the trains are accompanied through Kansas by guards of soldiers to avoid any interference with regular travel by these flying laborers. The Kansas farmers are feeding them along the route when they are able to do so, and many of the men have accepted work on the farms.

### RAISED THE BLOCKADE.

The Parts of Siam Again Free to Ships of All Nations—A Battle Reported.

BANGKOK, Aug. 5.—The blockade of this place was formally raised by Admiral Humann Thursday. The return of M. Pavie, the French minister, to Siam, is expected daily. The provinces are in a disturbed state. The Saigon papers say there was some severe fighting between the Siamese and French July 20 on the Mekong river. It is said that 300 of the Siamese were killed, while the French losses were slight. The latter have occupied several more islands.

### HOT WEATHER HINTS.

Housekeepers Who Worry and Work Themselves to Death in Summer.

There are many housekeepers who never think of trying to lighten their labors during the hot weather. They do their work mechanically, realizing that it overtaxes them, but never stopping to consider whether part of it may be left undone or not. The fact that they have always done it in just such a way, that their maternal relatives for many generations did it in about the same way, and that their neighbors' methods do not materially differ from theirs they seem to accept as conclusive proof that there is no other way for them to do.

It is fine to be a model housekeeper, but not at the expense of one's health. If God had intended woman to be an animated scrubbing machine don't you suppose He would have made her so that she would have been better adapted to the purpose? He made other creatures with backs that would bend without aching. If the house was intended to be of the first importance, why was Eve's first home a garden? Depend upon it we are of more importance than our housework. We have no right to overwork when it is in our power to avoid doing so, and it is in our power oftener than we will allow ourselves to believe.

The duties of a housekeeper are especially trying during the hot weather, and should be lightened as much as possible. The majority of housekeepers cannot get away even for a week's vacation, and are too tired to go away for a day or to. To those on farms there are added duties that must be attended to when the housekeeper is most in need of rest, yet there are few women who will see that, because of these added duties or the weariness caused by the oppressive heat, they should not attempt to keep their work up as they do at other seasons of the year.

They say: "O, I can't be comfortable unless all my work is done in the usual way."

That is nonsensical and somewhat selfish. They imagine that they cannot, and never stop to think whether the rest of the family will be comfortable when the housewife is ill, or if they are comfortable when she is cross with overwork.

There ought to be a law preventing housewives from ironing during dog days. Such a law would necessitate a little change in the fashions, and perhaps a large supply of articles that really need ironing would be thought a necessity by some, but it wouldn't be long before women would discover that they were just as happy and just as clean in the day when nearly one-tenth of their working hours were spent over the ironing table.

"But the baby!" exclaims a young mother. "His long, white dresses must be starched and ironed."

One of the sweetest babies in the world will wear dresses



# THE STORY TELLER

## SUMMER NIGHT.

Oh, silent night!  
Oh, smothering stillness  
That settles down on drooping boughs,  
That lulls the earth in breathless slumber,  
Awake, but now.

Gray mist arises  
From dew-drenched flowers,  
That lend their fragrance to the night;  
And languid float on breath of summer  
An incense light.

A pale moon shines  
On weary grasses,  
That bend their heads with mournful grace;  
Then sinks behind the white clouds floating,  
And veils her face.

Heat quivers off  
In lightning flashes  
Along the soft gray northern sky,  
And illuminates the grand old forest  
In shade near by.

A bird sings out  
In broken strains  
From yew tall bush with blossoms fair,  
Dream songs that, sung in drowsy snatches,  
Arouse the air.

And echoes find  
In hidden music,  
That soft descend from regions high,  
And wake the sleeping, sultry breezes  
To softly sigh.

—P. S. Ward, in N. Y. Independent.

## A GENERAL UTILITY WOMAN.

By MARGARET LEE  
(Copyright, 1893, by the Author.)

HO is the girl that passes here half a dozen times a day?" asked Tony Matthews, addressing a room full of his nearest and dearest. He was laid up with a sprained ankle, and spent his time in a great window surrounded by papers, books and periodicals.

All his sisters answered at once. "Does she live next door?" asked Jennie.

"Is she small and pretty?" queried Belle.

"Does she wear a dark brown dress?" inquired Fanny.

"Yes, yes, yes!" said Tony, laughing. "Oh! we know all about her," came in chorus.

"Go on," cried Tony. "Let me know what you do."

"I thought you were absorbed in literature," remarked Tony's aunt, from a far corner.

"So I am, aunt; but human beings interest me, too. Why not? I notice that this girl goes out, rain or shine, always alone. Sometimes she walks quickly, and her expression is bright and restful. Then again, her step is slow, and her face very sad."

"I can account for that," said Jennie. "She was nursing Mrs. Robbins, and had a very hard siege of it—up all night and on duty during the day."

"Is she a professional nurse?"

"No; that is the trouble," explained Fanny. "If she were a professional anything she would be at least sure of a living. She is an orphan, left to her own resources, and has no special training."

"And is she a lady?" asked the aunt.

"Yes, she has good friends. Mrs. Allen, next door, rents her a room. She goes to her meals at the house of another friend. She works at anything she can get to do, and I suppose she pays her modest expenses. She can trim bonnets, make dresses, mend, and even cook, if necessary. We met her socially before we learned these facts."

"And since then?" asked Tony, in a clear voice, regarding his sisters quietly and steadily.

"We occasionally see her at the houses of her mother's friends," said Jennie. "She is very retiring, dresses very prettily and looks as if she belonged to a past generation."

"I do not quite understand you, Jennie," said Aunt Lizzie. "What do you mean by a past generation?"

"Oh! well, auntie, if you don't know just what I mean, I am afraid I can't make you. Miss Barton is shy and dignified. If she feels like the other girls about her she certainly does not act or express herself as we do. Of course she cannot enjoy what we do. She has nothing to say when public amusements are the topic, because she has neither the time nor the money to—"

"Take them in," suggested Tony. "Exactly," went on Jennie. "I was trying to avoid the slang, because I wanted to convey a proper impression of Miss Barton. She listens eagerly, but takes little share in general conversation. She dances gracefully; she was playing the piano, on one occasion, for some one to sing."

"The fact is," interposed Belle, "that she has no more to do with our ways and ideas than the man in the moon."

"She isn't in it?" said Tony.

"Now you have it," said his aunt, smiling.

"Where are you all off to now?" cried Tony, seeing his sisters putting aside their bits of embroidery.

"Oh! we have hours of formal calling before us, and three receptions."

"I thought you were going out to-night," he sighed and glanced at his foot.

"So we are."

"We won't be home till morning," sang Belle.

"We are very selfish," said Fanny, "but this is such a lovely invitation!"

"Oh, you can't decline on my account. I only wish I could hop along with you. Don't forget to come in and let me look at you before you put on your wraps."

"No, indeed?"

The door shut after the girls, and Tony returned to his books. When he

heard his sisters going out, he gazed after their slight figures in their well-made walking-dresses, and while so doing became conscious of Miss Barton, slowly approaching them. He observed their distant nod of recognition and her almost imperceptible movement of the head in return. She reached her own stoop and disappeared in the vestibule.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "I'd like to shake them!"

"Shake what? whom?" asked his aunt.

"Why, those sisters of mine. They don't behave themselves. Why should they snub a girl because of her poverty?"

"Why, indeed? I doubt if they could do as well, if left penniless. Ah! Tony, this is a very insincere world!"

"I'll bet you!"

"To be sure, they and Miss Barton can have few ideas in common. I suppose she is resting after hours of tedious sewing, and they are rushing off to display their new gowns and exchange bits of gossip with their well-dressed, talkative friends. So far as happiness is concerned her heart may be lighter than theirs."

"I hope you are right, Aunt Lizzie," and Tony turned to his copy of Life.

Miss Barton had ascended two flights of stairs, entered a hall bedroom and taken off her hat and jacket. She sat down in a creaky old rocking chair and indulged in a few tears. Exactly why she cried was a problem to herself. She was accustomed to loneliness; reading was its antidote. She understood the treatment accorded her by her neighbors. It was very weak and silly to fret; for her time was all to be occupied for weeks to come, and what more could she desire? Suppose she had no work—no means of paying her board—then, indeed, she might be excused for sobbing like a baby. But she was fully aware that when she was without engagements she never dreamed of crying; she went out and looked for something to do. Perhaps she was hungry. She had several hours to wait before dinner would be ready in the close, heated dining-room, filled with table boarders, where she gladly presented herself at six o'clock every evening.

Having decided that it was hunger, and not wounded pride that had assailed her, and being healthy of mind and body, she opened a drawer, helped herself to crackers and chocolate, and while slowly enjoying them noticed a letter on her dressing-table. It was from an old friend of her mother's.

"My dear Tessie—I am going to have a charming little gathering next Wednesday evening, and you must be here for dinner at seven. Don't fail me; cancel any tiresome engagements. Yours, with affection, MARY TOWNSEND."

Miss Barton felt her cheeks warming with delightful anticipations. Fortunately, if the world is afflicted with purse-proud people, it is blessed with warm-hearted, thoughtful, human men and women, who keep the balance on the right side.

On the Wednesday evening following, Miss Barton found her hostess conversing with a tall, slight, attractive man, whose age was rather baffling owing to his fairness and bright expression. She presented him to Miss Barton, and observed that the girl blushed prettily and seemed rather more shy than usual.

"I am going to lecture Mr. Townsend, Tessie. He's always late, and if it pleases you Mr. Matthews will take you in to dinner. I couldn't give you a nicer neighbor."

Mrs. Townsend turned away, and Miss Barton raised her eyes to meet

those of her new acquaintance brimming with laughter.

"Mrs. Townsend is perfectly innocent of a joke, Miss Barton; but I hope she has told you the truth."

"She always does."

"She is just the sweetest woman I know. I almost declined this invitation, but my affection for her settled the question. I am doubly repaid for the effort. I have been wishing to meet you in this way for weeks!"

Miss Barton's diffidence became perfect silence. Mr. Matthews found it easy to tell her the thoughts that for days had filled his mind.

"I don't suppose you were aware of my existence," he said, simply.

"Yes, I was. I have seen you on the street, and heard of you from Mrs. Allen."

"But you never really thought about me?"

"Oh, no, indeed! I had no time. I am a general utility woman." She blushed and spoke very seriously. "I fear that my fancy will suffer. I cannot indulge in day dreams."

"Never mind dreams; they don't count. Will you take time to consider a proposal? That's real. I know all about you, and I love you. I can't add to that statement. I tell you what; these people are very considerate, and I've seized opportunity. Just bear in mind all I have said, and I'll call on you, say to-morrow evening, and say more."

"I am wondering if am awake or dreaming now."

"Then, I may come?"

"What are you so busy about?" said one employe to another. "I'm at work on a fire escape." "Going to patent it?" "No, it's my resignation."

## HE SCATTERED THE CROWD.

A Commercial Traveler Relates a Bit of Personal Experience.

"For pure cussedness and devilry I think the young Texan, born, raised and living in some frontier town, takes the cake. What he doesn't know and is born and bred in him, and will be there until he dies. Last winter I happened to be in the little town of K, out in west Texas, and had done a good day's business in my line. I was not quite through with one merchant when night came, and told him I would call around after supper and finish. He remarked that he might not be back, but that I could arrange it with his clerk. After supper I went to the store and found that the old man had not returned, so I settled the balance of the business with the clerk.

The store was built in the usual style of those in the little towns, having a front door, half glass and half wood, and fixed up in the center of the building was the usual stove, wood-burning. It was extremely cold weather, and there was a good fire burning in the stove, and the clerk and I sat by it, talking. A little later on there dropped in a couple of brother travelers, who happened in K; also two or three young men, clerks in some of the stores. We were all sitting around the stove, having a good time, smoking and talking, when there came into the store and joined us a young man, the son of the minister living in the town. Like many preachers' sons, while not really bad and vicious, he was wild and reckless, and drank to a considerable extent, and once in awhile got on a spree. Well, he came to the stove, stood there, saying but little. At last one of the boys looked up and said:

"Charley, what is the matter with you? Are you sick?"

"I looked at him closely and saw that he had been drinking, but was not drunk then. I also noticed that he had a rather large bag of something under his arm."

"No," he said, "I'm not sick, but I feel very badly, every way. I have been on another spree, and am just getting over it. It seems like I can't quit it. I know it is worrying my father and mother very much, and I feel as if it would be better for us all if I were dead."

"Some of the boys tried to cheer him up, but he was evidently in a despondent state of mind, and we all felt sorry for him. While we were talking he would occasionally put his fingers into the mouth of the bag he had under his arm, and, taking a pinch of something, drop it on the stove, when instantly it would flare up as gunpowder will do. Nothing this, one of the boys asked him what he had in the bag. 'Gunpowder,' he replied, and holding the mouth of the bag, which was open, towards us, we could see the black, shining grains. At once several of us spoke and told him it was very dangerous to have that amount of powder so near the stove. By this time he had walked around to the front of the stove, the door of which was open, and said in reply:

"It don't make any difference if I kill myself; I will be better off; I feel desperate enough to do anything."

"We all became a little alarmed at this, when he continued:

"Boys, I am a curse to my family and myself, and now is as good a time as any to go, and with that, before any of us could prevent him, he stooped down and threw the bag into the stove."

"Good Lord! how frightened we were. Instantly there was a scattering. Some fell backward over their chairs. One poor fellow fainted. The remainder of us broke for the front door. One poor fellow who had a wooden leg, with a knob on the end of it, got the knob fastened in a crack in the floor. He had no time to wait, but left the leg there, jerking loose the fastenings from the knee, and hobbled desperately after us. When we reached the door it was locked, and no key in it. We had no time to waste. Out we went, through the glass into the street, and kept running. In about a couple of hundred yards we pulled up. From some cause, no explosion had occurred so far, which we, of course, had expected any moment. Finally we all went back to the store, and cautiously went in. There sat the would-be suicide, quietly smoking."

"Charley, how came it that you, stove and all did not blow up?"

"Oh," he replied, grinning, "there was no chance for the stove or anything else to blow up. That was only a bag of black sand, except a very small quantity of powder on top. You boys seem to have left very suddenly."

"Well, we were angry enough to kill him for the glass and the fright that he had caused us, but had to let it go."

—Detroit Free Press.

## THE STATELY BEST ROOM.

A Parlor Which Belongs to a Company, Callers and Grand Occasions.

"The word parlor always suggests to my mind a vague something not exactly practical or beautiful, with no savor of comfort or happiness, but instead, a breathless sort of place, from its solemnity or 'not-to-be-used' air, a place as sacred from disturbance and the possible dust that may come in at the open windows, as to always lack geniality and fresh air," says a writer in the Housekeeper. In stately mansions its forbiddentness takes an air of such supreme elegance that humanity seems not related because there is no deference to the common needs.

"I always feel a chill when honored by a reception in a parlor or drawing-room, and I feel one of the richest tributes I can pay my mother is that she so loved her home that she never had a parlor. The largest and sunniest room had the best furnishings, and along with easy chairs, cheery pictures, an open piano and books in plenty were the open window and vases and flowers in summer, and warm fires and plate of fruits in winter."

"Mother always has a sitting-room apart, because our reception-room was popular that some times she wished

to spend her evening more quietly with book or friend, than with my merry group. But no guest left the happy young circle within it a good night to mother, even if she had seen fit to withdraw from our usual, fun-loving crowd. All who came, thought the evening incomplete without the pleasant smile, jolly word or bit of kindly counsel they sought of my mother, the young folks' friend."

"It was through this sweet freedom, informality and unity of our home life that the children's friends were always under the supervision of our parents. A shield invisible was about us in the parental love and companionship, and our home made the center of pure and wholesome amusement for our young companions. Our mother knew our friends, and she was our, and after their, confidential friend."

"Let us not waste an inch of room in our house by making it a show room if we would have our home the brightest spot in the memory of our boys and girls, when they have become men and women, let the atmosphere of the home be genial, sympathetic, with every being serving every day the human needs of unfolding lives."—Boston Herald.

## RIGOROUS GERMAN DISCIPLINE.

Soldiers Must Obey All Have Efficient Rifles and Avoid Chafed Feet.

There are two things which the German officer does not and can not condone—one is non-efficiency of the soldier's rifle, the other a chafed foot. If either of these two takes place on the march or during the maneuvers, the soldier is immediately punished with arrest, and is not allowed to offer any excuse. During the different maneuvers of German army corps that I have attended, I can not recall a handful of footsore men in the course of a day's work, and yet at all these field operations forced marches are a feature in order to test the endurance of officers and men. The secret of this uniform excellence, as regards marching powers, lies in the training which the men receive. When they enter their company as recruits in October the first thing that is impressed upon their minds is the importance of the shoe and the musket. No pains are spared in giving the men at the start comfortable foot-gear, and they are expected to look after this with as much interest as if it were a chronometer. In the spring following when the snow is off the ground, marches are undertaken, and these are regulated as carefully as are the strokes and the courses of the college crew under the hands of the trainer. Each day the men march half a mile or so farther than the day before; each day they carry on their back an ounce or two more; each day the speed they are able to maintain is carefully noted; in fact the record of a company's marching from day to day, until late into the summer, when they move into the open country, is kept as minutely as if it were a single picked company training for a match or competitive drill. The German soldier is educated and trained for the purpose of fighting, and to have a man fall out before he reaches the firing line is looked upon as quite as much a disaster as if he had been shot and wounded by the enemy. The art of war, as practiced in Germany, is very much the art of "getting there," and it is the general who posts himself most advantageously at the critical moment that may be assumed to have won the battle.—Harper's Bazar.

## "Freedom of Worship" in Russia.

"If the Saviour Himself should appear, poor and unknown, in a Russian peasant village, as He appeared in Galilee nineteen centuries ago, if He should speak to the people the same words that He spoke in Galilee and that are recorded in the four Gospels, He would not be at liberty twenty-four hours. He would first be handcuffed and sent to the pale of settlement by escape as a Jew, and then, if He continued to teach, He would be re-arrested and thrown into prison. If He finally escaped crucifixion at the hands of the holy orthodox church which bears His name, it would be only because crucifixion has been superseded in Russia by exile, incarceration in the 'heretic cells' of remote monasteries, and deportation to the mines of the Trans-Baikal."—George Kennan, in Century.

## Better Be Born Lucky Than Rich.

A man born with a silver spoon in his mouth will not necessarily be lucky any more than a man born in the purple was; but it deserves mention that the Hindoos stir up honey and ghee with a gold spoon, and feed it to newborn babes to bring good luck. To have large ears—which of course ought to be born on a man—is lucky in China, Korea and Japan. Thus Midas was clearly an even too-lucky man, who fell with motion dull, from off the pivot of his skull, down on his luck. "Bad cess to you," said the clown of Shakespeare's time to Fortune; "when you're good you're too good." And that may be why it is so well known everywhere that a man lucky enough to be born with a good fat, persuasive wink may finish better than a "master of the world."—Saturday Review.

## Convenient Mortality.

"That office boy of yours seems to be quite smart and intelligent."

"Yes, and he comes of a very peculiar family."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. There is never any sickness in it during the winter. His uncles, aunts, grandfathers and grandmother all die in fine weather. In short, during the cricket season."—Boston Globe.

## Trying to Please.

Visiting Brother—What's this fishy smell?

Struggling Artist—Vis., oil and salt. I'm mixing my colors with it.

"Pshaw! What for?"

"I'm painting a marine for the exhibition, and though these hanging corn mittens don't seem to have eyes, they certainly must have noses."—N. Y. Weekly.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—That man has got a good start up the hill of knowledge, who can learn a good lesson from another's experience.—Ran's Horn.

"So you take him for better or worse?" "Yes," replied the woman who had married several times, "but he can't be any worse than my last husband."—Washington Star.

—Father (visiting his son)—"Well, my boy, you certainly don't seem to be working very hard. I notice that your writing desk is covered thick with dust." Son—"That's not my fault, father. Why doesn't the landlady wipe it off?"

—An invention designed to facilitate the immediate stopping of a vessel moving in dangerous waters, or in danger of colliding with another vessel, has been patented by a Peruvian. A vertically sliding frame on a post at the bow of the vessel has on its sides pivoted wings, adapted to expand transversely to offer resistance to the forward motion of the vessel in the water when the frame is in its lowermost position.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Gayly-dressed Orientals parade the world's fair grounds, carrying quaint old sedan chairs on long poles, two men to each chair; but although there are fine upholstery and easy riding, ladies hesitate to occupy these curious vehicles which suggest the romance and history of foreign countries. Rolling chairs, steam and electric launches, gondolas and an elevated railway are other means of traversing the broad exhibition grounds and waters.

—The question of "bounty," or allowance to vessels employed in the salt cod fishery, at sea, at least four calendar months, was passed by congress in 1892, as follows: Vessels measuring over five, and not exceeding thirty tons, \$5.50 per ton. If measuring more than thirty tons, \$4 per ton. The bounty for one vessel for one season, whatever her tonnage, should not exceed \$360. The largest amount paid in one season was in 1838, \$314,149. This law was repealed about 1858. The French government paid in bounties to her fishermen on an average per year between 1841 and 1850 of \$780,000.—Chicago Graphic.

—The steamship Thingvalla should really have been named Thingvella, as the former is the genitive case and the latter the nominative. Thingvella is the name of the ancient Icelandic lava plain where the Thing or parliament of the island met, and the word means "council plains." The word volla means a plain or field, and the root is the Norse voltr, meaning a stick or post, to which the English word goal, the winning post, is related. Voltr, then, was a field enclosed with posts, just as town, town, was a farmyard so enclosed.

—At Stockholm, Sweden, the longest day is 18½ hours in length; at Spitzbergen it is 3½ months. At London (England) and Bremen (Prussia) the longest day has 18½ hours. At Hamburg in Germany and Dantzic in Prussia the longest day has 17 hours. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption. At St. Petersburg (Russia) and Tobolsk (Siberia) the longest day is 19 hours and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly 22 hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length. At New York the longest day is about 15 hours; at Montreal, Canada, it is 16 hours.

—The expert glanced along the list on the wine card as he sat at his table in a New York restaurant. "There is a pure wine," he said, putting his finger on a name. "It is really made in France, and is made from grapes. Now here," passing to another name, "is precisely the same wine, but weaker, because it has been watered a little. Here it is in another disguise at a different price, and here it is watered to the third degree and cheapest of all. It isn't bad; only thin. Sometimes the watering has been done in France, sometimes it is done by bottlers in this country. Too often the adulterations are logwood and harsh spirits or raw alcohol. The kirschwasser of most of the New York restaurants would burn a hole through most stomachs in a week."

—Do the railroad companies sanction the sale of accident insurance policies by their employes? Of course, there is no harm in it, but it suggests painful possibilities to travelers when they are buying tickets. Said a clerk: "Anything in the line of insurance this morning?" Rates very reasonable now. Good thing to have. Can't tell what may happen, even on this road, you know. Handy thing to have if you lose an arm or leg or eye, or if you get smashed up so that you can't work for a month. What's that? O, if you're all smashed to pieces so that your policy can't be read, or if you're burned up in the wreck, that settles it. The paper is burned, and you are out just so much money. But, remember, most of them escape with broken bones, and the cash comes in handy then."

—Not many people know how much material enters into the composition of a first-class passenger car. To build a passenger car of the best kind requires about 3,400 feet of poplar, 3,400 feet of ash, 1,000 feet of white pine and 2,300 feet of yellow pine, 500 feet of the best oak, 400 feet of the strongest hickory, 400 feet of cherry, 400 feet of maple veneer, and perhaps small amounts of other woods. There are four pairs of wheels and axles, two pairs of passenger car trucks, about 3,000 pounds of iron, 500 pounds of castings, 300 pounds of galvanized iron and 250 sheets of tin. Then add screws, chandeliers, air brakes, sash balances, 60 or 70 glass panes for the windows and doors, stoves, seat fixtures, lamps, door locks, knobs and hinges, basket racks, window lifts, window fasteners and seat springs, and you have most of the hardware. Then there are about 200 yards of plush, 100 yards of sheeting and 300 pounds of hair. When all these things are taken into the account no wonder can be felt that a passenger coach costs over \$4,000. The materials do not cost this much, but before the car is put on the road about \$1,200 will be expended in labor.

## THE GUESTS DIDN'T COME.

It Was Their First Dinner Party and the Cook Was Cross.

They had only been married a month and it was their first dinner party, consequently they were both a little flurried when the time came for the guests to arrive.

She had superintended the arranging of the table herself and now stood surveying its obviously new silver, glass and linen, with housewifely pride.

"Do you really think everything will go well, Edward?" she asked for the twentieth time.

And for the twentieth time he answered:

"Of course it will all go well. I only pity the poor fellows who have no little wife and no home of their own."

"O, Edward, how nice!" she gurgled, "and how I do pity the poor girls who have no nice, kind husbands. There is Edith. She is such a sweet girl, she really ought to know how nice it is to be married."

"Yes, indeed; and then there is George. He has no idea of what happiness he is missing."

She walked into the parlor, and standing before the mirror, rearranged the rose in her hair. "Do you like it so?" she asked.

"It is lovely. Poor George, how he must envy me!"

"And O, Edward, I do feel sorry for Edith. Mark, is that a carriage?"

They both fell into easy attitudes of expectancy, but the carriage rolled on. He took out his watch and looked at it; it was just 7.

"O, dear," she moaned, "I'm afraid they will not be prompt, and my notes said 7 sharp."

"Perhaps my watch is fast," he said, soothingly.

She moved her lace pin a little, then replaced it, regarding herself in the glass with a critical air. He walked up and down with his hands in his pockets.

"O, dear," she said, "they are late already, and the cook will be so cross; she looks perfectly colossal when she is cross, Edward."

"And the women will have to chatter half an hour in the dressing-room after they do come," he groaned.

"Why, Edward, how unkind—as if the men did not like to stay just as long with their horrid cigars!"

"Listen, here they come!"

They fell again into position, but the wheels passed on.

"It is odd," she said; "people never kept mamma waiting in this way; they were always anxious to come to her house."

"Perhaps they have gone there now?"

"Why, Edward! But I do wish they would come. I'm afraid the dinner is ruined. I don't dare to go to see. I wonder if I might call down the tube?"

"Of course," was the airy response. "I say, this is an awful bore. I envy George, nobody expects him to give dinner parties."

"And I envy Edith, she has no one to talk unkindly to her."

The clock chimed the half-hour.

"You are sure you said 7 sharp?"

"Of course I am. I am not quite an imbecile yet if I have married you."

"Who is talking unkindly now?"

"O, I never thought you would treat me so when you begged me to marry you."

"I only asked you once and you said yes quick enough."

"I never thought you would be a brute."

"And I never thought you would be a virago."

"Nobody will accept my invitations now, just because I have married you—mamma said I was making a mistake."

"People were always glad enough to accept my invitations before I was married."

"Very well, if you want to be free I will go home."

"If you want to go, pray don't allow me to detain you."

The clock chimed out eight strokes, carriages kept rolling by, but none of them stopped. She swept into the bedroom and began opening drawers and boxes and taking out their contents, which she could not see for her tears. He tried to hum "After the Hall," watching her movements furtively through the open door. Would she really leave him? And what would the boys say if she did?

She tumbled the costly things about in a careless fashion. What did their beauty matter now when she was going home with a broken heart to die?

"But why did everybody stay away?" he muttered between his teeth.

"Haven't we a friend in the world?" she asked herself.

Then she gave a cry. Her eye had fallen on a white heap in the corner of a drawer.

# Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER

..... ACORN STOVES AND RANGES. ....

... THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY. ...

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.

## T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

### FALL SEASON

We have opened the Fall Season with an immense Stock of

### NEW DRESS GOODS!

Including all the New and Fashionable Fabrics & Colorings, imported for our trade. Colored Wool Novelties and Plain Weaves, Black Dress Goods in the latest designs.

### Colored and Black Silks,

plain and fancy. An early selection is advisable in order to procure the choicest patterns. We will send samples when desired.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET.

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—Manufacturers of—

## Wagons and Sleighs

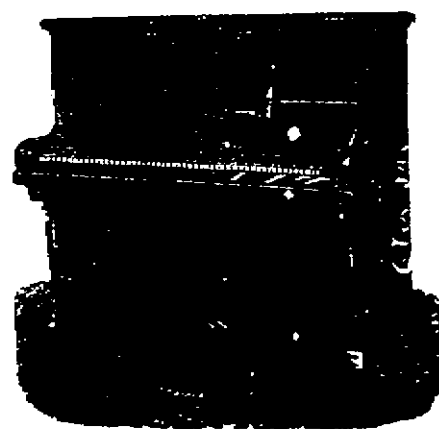
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Kimball and Great Western Organs - - - The Finest Made.

As a FIRST-CLASS Piano

The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

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**W. S. JEWELL, Agent,**  
Rhineland, Wisconsin.

L. J. Cook came down from Eagle Tuesday.

Casper Faust made a business trip to Oshkosh Friday.

J. R. Binder has opened a branch store at Minocqua.

Oneida Avenue is being covered with crushed stone.

Frank Pingry left for Milwaukee and Oshkosh Tuesday.

Mrs. Grace Knox, of Knox Mills, visited friends here this week.

Frank Kretlow left today for a visit to relatives at Lake Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cowan were at Wausau last week visiting friends.

The Lake Shore railroad company are painting their depot at this point.

A. W. Shelton and wife are entertaining relatives from South Dakota.

Miss Lena Sanford and Miss Laura Curver, of Merrill, are visiting at the home of Ed. Rogers.

If you have a job, keep it. Times will be worse before they are better for laboring men.

County Clerk Thos. Laughlin, of Minocqua, is here this week in the interest of his county.

Senator Neal Brown, of Wausau, is in the city this week, on legal business for Vilas county.

Langdon has the finest of butter and fresh eggs always. Cash gets them at a low figure.

Pete Wood, of W. E. Kelly & Co., was talking it over with local lumbermen here yesterday.

Tim Lennon is at Stevens Point visiting relatives and looking after business matters this week.

Register of Deeds Henry O'Connor, and Dr. C. S. McIndoe left for Chicago last night for a two weeks' stay.

Clark & Lennon are ready to make prices that sell on everything that is needed in the line of builders hardware.

Dispatches to the St. Paul papers state that 40,000 men are needed to harvest the crops in North and South Dakota.

Hard times may come, but people will never buy goods any cheaper than they can now for cash at Langdon's.

Mr. Thos. Simons and Mrs. Pitcher desire to express their heartfelt thanks for the many acts of kindness attending the death and burial of their sister, Mrs. G. W. Smith.

H. C. Braeger was at Chicago last week. On his return he stopped at Wausau, and was accompanied home by Mrs. Braeger, who has been visiting friends in the latter city.

If that handsome looking lady, dressed in a light colored suit, who passed by the postoffice yesterday will call at Langdon's, she will find some bargains for cash in groceries.

Ole Swenson, of Woodruff, was here yesterday. He says the town is on the boom, and that when the St. Paul road builds in there, they will have the metropolis of Vilas county.

From the Brothead Independent we learn that Charlie Woodcock and Miss Myrtle Westenhaver were married in that city Aug. 2. Their many friends here will wish them a long life of happiness and good luck.

Calico, who is here on his semi-annual visit, says that there are so many men on the road now that many of the old timers are getting crowded out of the business. He avoids railroads entirely, and takes across the country where meals are snorer and tramps fewer.

Mr. Thomas Batte, editor of the Graphic, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store.

#### A Reduction of Twenty Per Cent.

The Geo. E. Wood Company, at Woodboro, inaugurated a uniform reduction of twenty per cent. in the wages of all their employees yesterday. The men stay at work, preferring those terms to none at all.

#### Closed Down at McNaughton.

The firm of W. E. Kelly & Co. have decided to stop cutting lumber at their McNaughton mill for a time at least, and consequently stopped everything last Tuesday. Something like 200 men, in mill and woods, are out of a job in consequence. The lay off will no doubt be of short duration, as the firm is a good one, and have a large amount of logs to cut.

#### To Reduce The Lumber Cut.

At a meeting of the Mississippi Valley lumber manufacturers held in Minneapolis Tuesday it was decided to reduce the cut of lumber in the valley 25 per cent. The association meeting was attended by lumbermen from Chippewa Falls, Cloquet, Minn., and all intermediate points. The mills will be closed down until the financial and lumber market improves. Thousands of men will be laid off for a time at least.

#### Fire Department Improvements.

Acknowledging that Rhineland has an excellent volunteer fire company, there is no escaping the fact that an improvement in the service will some day save a disastrous fire. No volunteer company can be expected to be on hand to fires in any better time than our department has made on numerous occasions, but in the dead of night a quick fire would get beyond the control of any men who had far to go before they reach the hose house. A plan that would work satisfactorily in most cases would be for the town board to hire two men, in addition to the driver, one hydrantman and one nozzleman. These three, being at the hose house all night, could, in case of an alarm, have the hose wagon to the scene of the fire and a line of hose laid by the time members of the department could get from their homes to the fires. That time saved will be the saving of a great deal of property some day. The extra expense of two men would be nothing as compared to the loss the town might escape by having them. The hose team and driver is a necessity, but they need at least two more regularly paid firemen who will be at the hose house continually.

Teacher's Examination and Institute for Oneida County.

There will be an examination for Oneida county at the High School room in Rhineland, beginning at nine o'clock, on Friday and Saturday, September 1 and 2, 1893.

Applicants will come provided with pens, ink and legal cap paper. All persons desiring to teach in Oneida county during the ensuing year must be present at this examination unless holding a certificate that will not expire before April 1, 1894. Special examinations will not be granted. Work done at the Institute will be taken into consideration with the papers in marking the certificate.

A Teacher's Institute will be held at the High School room in Rhineland beginning at nine o'clock on Monday, September 4, and continuing throughout the week.

Prof. T. B. Pray, of Whitewater, will conduct the Institute. All teachers engaged to teach in Oneida county are expected to attend this Institute and all others are invited to be present.

Dated Rhineland, Aug. 1, 1893.

MARY HOV'S SHERLOCK, Sup't of Schools of Oneida County.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.  
Ripans Tabules purify the blood.  
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

We will ship you a very fine nickel 3-inch electric door bell, with push button; fifty feet of best insulated wire, Excelsior Battery that has to be recharged only once a year at a cost of 5 cents. Everything complete in box ready for shipment, with directions for putting in. Every house needs one of those bells. You can place bell in kitchen or any room in house. You push the button at front door, we do the rest. Price only \$3.00. We also carry a full line of electric motors to run fans, sewing machines, etc., etc.

Address, P. A. LEONARD & CO., Pioneer Block, Madison, Wis.

Horses For Sale.

If you want to buy a team for less than value, call on the Lewis Hardware company. They have a lot which will be sold cheap and at once.

#### A RECONCILIATION.

I do not know  
If I were wrong or you:  
It grieves me so  
To think I gave you pain  
That I my gift must rue  
And take it back again.

I do not know  
If you or I were right;  
Your tears have caused me woe.  
And if you weep again  
I shall grow more contrite  
And covet all your pain.

I do not know  
Nor care which one was right.  
For when your dear eyes flow  
I cannot speak for pain,  
And tear mists blind my sight  
Until you smile again.

So let it go—  
We may have both been wrong,  
Or partly so.  
But sin is purged by pain,  
And royal souls are strong  
To wound and heal again.  
—Ella Dietz Glymer in Harper's Bazar.

#### Equal to the Occasion.

One of the good stories ex-Postmaster General James tells is about a typewriter he once employed who was a novice at the art, but who proved herself equal to the emergency. Colonel James had dictated to her a political speech which he was about to deliver. He referred to a certain individual and said of him, "He knows no more about politics than Nicodemus did about the second birth."

The young woman's notes when she came to write them out proved to be incomplete. She was not familiar with New Testament stories, and thus was obliged to fall back on her wits. The sentence as she finished it read, "He knew no more about politics than Nicodemus did of the tariff." The tariff at that time was a favorite topic of conversation and a safe conclusion, the young woman thought, in this respect.—New York Press.

#### A Youngster's Quick Reply.

In one of the kindergartens the teacher was endeavoring to familiarize the children with the words "cold" and "hot" at sight without spelling them by letters. When she asked them what they would get if they went out of doors in winter without their coats and pointed at the word, they caught the cue at once and answered "cold" instantly, but "hot" proved a puzzler for a moment.

"Now, Mary," said the teacher to the little girl in the end seat, "suppose that you were standing right close up in front of a great big fire, just flaming and flaring and burning and blazing away—what would you get?"

"I'd get right away from there," replied the child in a matter of fact tone that upset the instructor for the afternoon.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

#### A Scheme That Failed.

A certain young man invented a novel plan for causing his landlady to linger in regard to asking him for her much overdue board bill. He was several weeks behind, and his landlady was seriously contemplating ejectment. He was painfully conscious of the tardiness. Last Wednesday he addressed a postal to himself stating that \$40 was left to his credit in a certain local bank. All would have been well had not the landlady examined the postal closely. She discovered that the missive was written in the same handwriting as that of her delinquent boarder. He was ejected unceremoniously the same evening the postal was received at the house.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A British scientist recently stated that if a man weighing 150 pounds were placed under a hydraulic press and squeezed flat the result would be 105 pounds of water and 35 pounds of dry residue.

#### Phillips Brooks as a Schoolteacher.

It is related that the first attempt of Phillips Brooks to begin a career was a discouraging failure. After he left college he became a tutor in the Boston Latin school, but the principal was so little impressed with his capacity that he asked for his resignation. When young Brooks then decided to enter the ministry, the pedagogue predicted his failure on the ground that he had never known any one to succeed in anything else who had failed in schoolteaching.—Chicago Herald.

#### Consoling the Widow.

Parson Whangdoodle Baxter—Sistah Snowflake, yer shouldn't go on dat way about de deif ob yore late husband. Remember how much better off he is now he is dead.

"Dat's meant as a disreproach for me. Is dat de way you console de widder and orphan?" Git out, niggah, fore I scalds you!" retorted the dusky widow.—Texas Siftings.

#### At a Lawyers' Banquet.

At the banquet of the Virginia Bar association, the wine being slow in materializing, a certain judge obtained a bottle with great difficulty. Proud of his success he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, my strong right arm secured this champagne. I acquired it by feudal tenure."

"Well," remarked a brother lawyer as he poured out a copious draft, "we will soon hold it in free and common socage (socage)."—Green Bag.

#### An Early Astronomical Teacher.

Thales, born 640 years B. C., was the first to note the four distinct divisions due to the positions of the sun—viz, the solstices and the equinoxes. He also taught that moonlight was simply reflected sunlight, and was the man who first made a prediction of a solar eclipse.—St. Louis Republic.

#### A Measure of Safety.

Gummy—Don't you get tired of young Huggins' nightly visits to your daughter and his staying until after midnight?

Glanders—Not at all. I regard him as a protection against burglars.—Detroit Free Press.

The Redmond Dramatic company, playing this week at the Grand opera house, are the best organization of the kind ever in the city. Their plays are all well presented and there is not a poor stick in the whole outfit.

#### Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fletcher & Bellamy is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. E. Bellamy will pay all bills and collect all debts of said firm.

Dated July 15, 1893.

W. H. FLETCHER,  
D. E. BELLAMY.

#### STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of August Carlson, deceased.—IS PROBATE.

Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against August Carlson, deceased, late of the village of Rhineland, in said county of Oneida, will be received, examined and adjusted by the county court of Oneida county, at the special terms of said court, to be held at the county judge's office in the village of Rhineland, in and for said county, on the 24th day of February, and on the 3d Tuesday of February A. D., 1894. Also that six months from and after the 1st day of August A. D., 1893, the time limited for creditors of said August Carlson deceased, to present their claims to said court for examination and allowance.

Dated August 1st, 1893.  
By Order of the Court,  
Jas. W. McCORMICK,  
County Judge.

## Real Estate Loan and Insurance. Exchange.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhineland for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

### ... LOANS ...

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

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I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

### - - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

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**PAUL BROWNE.**



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**LOCAL TIME TABLE.**

**MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.**  
NORTH BOUND

No 1—Passenger arrives	11:50 P. M.
No 2—Limited	4:15 A. M.
No 12—Accommodation	12:40 P. M.
No 15—Accommodation	1:00 P. M.
No 17—Accommodation	3:00 P. M.

**SOUTH BOUND.**

No 16—Accommodation	1:10 P. M.
No 4—Limited	10:25 A. M.
No 18—Accommodation	11:15 P. M.
No 19—Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
No 1—Passenger departs	6:15 A. M.

H. C. BRÄGER, AGENT.

**MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SOUTHERN RY**

**TRAINS EAST.**

No 8—Departs	1:22 A. M.
No 11—Departs	6:28 P. M.

**TRAINS WEST.**

No 7—Departs	1:43 A. M.
No 10—Departs	7:30 P. M.

Trains run daily.  
All trains make close connections at Bradley  
for Minneapolis and at Cannon Junction for  
Duluth, West Superior and points north and  
south on C. St. P. M. & S. Ry.  
U. M. CHAMBERS, AGT.

**CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.**

**Congregational Church.**  
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son.  
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30  
Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

**Catholic Church.**  
SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at  
10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at  
2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at  
P. M.  
REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

**Methodist Church.**  
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service  
at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:00 P. M.  
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning service.  
REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor.

**PROFESSIONAL.**

**MILLER & McCORMICK,**  
*Attorneys-at-Law,*  
Collections promptly looked after.  
Office over First National Bank.

**L. J. BILLINGS,**  
*Attorney & Counselor*  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**ALBAN & BARNES,**  
*Attorneys-at-Law,*  
RHINELANDER, WIS.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
Town and county orders bought.

**PAUL BROWNE,**  
*Attorney-at-Law,*  
RHINELANDER, WIS.  
Collections a Specialty.

**DILLETT & WALKER,**  
*Attorneys-at-Law,*  
Office over First National Bank,  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**A. W. SHELTON**  
*Attorney-at-Law,*  
Special attention paid to homestead  
law and contests.  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**KEITH**  
*Physician & Surgeon*  
Office in Brown's Block.  
RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

**T. B. MCINDOE,**  
*Physician & Surgeon*  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.  
Office in Gray's block.

**F. L. HINMAN,**  
*Physician & Surgeon*  
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store.  
Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court  
House Square.  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

**FIRST NATIONAL**  
**Bank of Rhinelander.**  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.  
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
Best Protection for Funds.

D. CONOVER. L. F. PORTER. H. P. PADLEY  
Conover, Porter & Padley,  
ARCHITECTS.  
Pioneer block, Knight block,  
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

**H. LEWIS,**  
**Wine, Liquor and Cigar**  
**MERCHANT.**  
Stoltzman Block, Rhinelander, Wis.  
My goods are the very best, and I can supply  
customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale  
prices.  
Fine California Wines a Specialty.  
Give me a call and sample goods and prices.

Langdon, the grocer, wants to see  
you.

John Lewis, of Antigo, was here  
Monday.

The county board meets this evening  
at 7:30.

George Clayton was at Wausau  
over Sunday.

Ed Brazell drove over to Eagle  
River Monday morning.

Sheriff Mox Sells, of Vilas county,  
was in town over Sunday.

N. A. Colman was down from  
Eagle on legal business Tuesday.

Clark & Lennon carry the finest  
lines of sporting goods in town.

Sheriff Brazell has an office over  
Zolinski's store, on Davenport street.

Ed Anderson was at Eagle River  
looking after some business matters  
last week.

The Redmond Dramatic Company  
are drawing good-sized houses at the  
Grand this week.

WANTED—Hired girl. Inquire at  
Merchants State Bank or at E. O.  
Brown's residence.

Mrs. J. M. Amos, of Wabash, Ind.,  
is here visiting at the home of her  
daughter, Mrs. E. M. Kemp.

John Schroeder's mother is here  
visiting him this week. She is ac-  
companied by a little daughter.

Emory Fuller left for Chicago Sun-  
day night to witness a race in which  
his running horse, Frank Fuller, was  
entered.

Did you ever try to see how much  
soap—good soap—you can get at  
Langdon's for a quarter. Try it  
sometime.

Cy. C. Yawkey was over from  
Hazelhurst this week on business  
matters and to attend the county  
board meeting.

The Lake Shore road has reduced  
its Chicago rate to \$11.26 for round  
trip tickets, good for 30 days from  
day of purchase.

The new stone crusher has been set  
up down near the river, and will  
begin work at once preparing rock  
for the streets.

Prompt delivery and goods just as  
represented is what you get for your  
money at Langdon's.

The insurance adjusters of various  
companies which held policies on the  
Chaffee & Co. mill, have been in the  
city this week adjusting the loss.

Congress may legislate the country  
into better times, but they can't  
legislate prices down any lower than  
Langdon has them on groceries.

Lytle & Hardie will do lathing or  
shingling on short notice. Old roofs  
reshingled. Leave word at Green-  
y's. Mail orders attended promptly.  
ml-6m

Hard times have not yet affected  
the big business Spafford & Cole are  
doing. They are selling nearly as  
many goods as they were at this  
time last year.

Job printing is like eating and shoes  
—you will need it and you might as  
well order it now while you have  
time and while the printers are not  
overly rushed with work.

Crane, Fenelon & Co. are making a  
decided improvement in the looks of  
their store this week by the substitution  
of a new plate glass front in  
place of the old one.

Clark & Lennon offer their large  
stock of refrigerators and gasoline  
stoves at greatly reduced prices, in  
order to make room for fall goods.  
These are bargains the people will  
not get again soon.

The musicale and literary enter-  
tainment given at the M. E. church  
Friday evening drew a good-sized  
audience, and the program proved to  
be an interesting one. The numbers  
were all liberally applauded.

The town board has decided to  
move the Rives street hose house  
back from its present location to the  
rear of the lot, where it will be used  
as a barn. A new hose house will be  
put up on the site of the present one.

The Herald will be printed this  
week in its new office, on its new  
press. A change will also be made  
in the paper's form and the name  
will no longer be Oneida County Her-  
ald. It will be just plain Rhinelander  
Herald.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam,  
of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the  
treatment of diarrhea in her children  
will undoubtedly be of interest to  
many mothers. She says: "I spent  
several weeks in Johnstown, Pa.,  
after the great flood, on account of  
my husband being employed there.  
We had several children with us, two  
of whom took the diarrhea very  
badly. I got some of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy  
from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured  
both of them. I knew of several  
other cases where it was equally  
successful. I think it cannot be ex-  
celled and cheerfully recommend it."  
25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at the  
Palace Drug Store.

**Advertised Letters.**  
Aug. 9, 1893.

Bacum, Wm	Ridman, I
Bradley, Wm H	Rutke, Annie
Blomstrom, J M	Robinson, G H
Delman, Wm	Reynolds, Henry
Fladberg, Lena	Sweeney, Ed
Hansok, Henry	Shidel, John
Leyen, Thos	Smith, Frank
Leduke, Ned	Smith, Wm
LaCourse, May	Tell, Walter
Luce, J N	Webster, Jennie
Labuite, Denis	Walshy, John
Larson, Carl	Wynnan, May
Mattak, Joseph	Waller, Carl
Morgan, Thomas	Thruller, O
Mastan, Mike	Weston, E
Nyman, W	

D. S. JOHNSON, P. M.

**Leave the Poles Alone.**  
Notice is hereby given that any  
person who shall cut, drive nails into,  
or otherwise mutilate the poles sup-  
porting the electric wires belonging to  
the Faust Electric Lighting Com-  
pany will be dealt with according to  
law.  
C. FAUST.

**Lost!**  
Two PONIES—One 2-year-old, dark  
bay, white spot in forehead and white  
feet. The other marked nearly  
the same, but five years old. Any  
information as to their whereabouts  
will be rewarded. Leave word at  
this office.  
aug 17

**Proceedings of the Town Board.**  
Aug. 2d, 1893. 7:30 p. m.  
Board met pursuant to adjourn-  
ment. All members present. Minutes  
of previous meeting read and ap-  
proved.

On motion the following bills were  
allowed and chairman and clerk  
were instructed to draw orders for  
same:

No	To	Fund	Am't
242 H. C. Brägger,	General	\$ 89.13	
243 J. Cover		50.00	
244 C. G. Smith		5.00	
245 J. H. Schroeder		26.35	
246 H. O'Connor		75	
247 E. B. Preston & Co.		450.00	
248 B. R. Spooner		2.00	
249 W. W. Carr		5.00	
250 B. R. Spooner		50	
251 C. Faust		250.00	
252 Geo. W. Porter		5.00	
253 J. Rovner	Road	41.56	
254 Chas. Halting		38.20	
255 Tom Rabthey		1.75	
256 T. Reiley		5.75	
257 C. F. Gardiner		52.00	
258 G. Porter		60.00	
259 Peter Hanson		62.50	
260 W. Roepeke		7.00	
261 John Lind		43.58	
262 G. Bergman		11.83	
263 W. Wilke		43.21	
264 W. Keen		33.33	
265 J. Roepeke		6.12	
266 Gust. Bostrom		7.00	
267 C. R. Hanson		9.90	
268 C. J. Brown		25.00	
269 F. D. Briggs	Pauper	19.94	
270 J. Gleason		2.00	
271 T. Tuttle		20.00	
272 F. L. Hinman		7.00	
273 Martin & Berry		4.00	
274 J. H. Goom		3.00	

On motion chairman and clerk  
were instructed to draw orders for  
salaries of health officer, police and  
town clerk.

The following resolution was read  
and on motion adopted:

Resolution offered by supervisor S.  
G. Tuttle. Whereas a petition there-  
fore has been duly made in writing,  
signed by a majority of all the  
owners of, and by the owners of at  
least one-half of the frontage of the  
real estate, bounding the side or  
side of that portion of each street af-  
fected by said petition. Resolved  
that sidewalks be built by the town  
of Pelican in the village of Rhine-  
lander in said town as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of  
Edgar street and Thayer street in  
the village of Rhinelander, thence  
running west along the south side of  
Edgar street to Mercer street, thence  
from the intersection of Edgar street  
and Mercer street north to High  
street, along the west side of said  
Mercer street. And the overseer of  
highways of the town of Pelican, be  
and he is hereby authorized and in-  
structed to build the sidewalks as  
aforesaid. Six feet wide with three,  
No. 1, 4x4 stringers. All walks to be  
built of No. 1 sound plank, S. J. S.,  
nailed with 20d spikes, and well  
and substantially built. And for the  
purpose of building the aforesaid side-  
walks, there is hereby levied upon  
each lot, tract and parcel of land  
fronting or abutting on the said  
portion and side of each of said  
streets to be so improved, and upon  
the owner thereof the following tax  
to wit:

Original Plat of the Village of  
Rhinelander.

Lot	Block	Length	Width	Tax
7	5	150 feet	6 feet	\$35.00
6	5	150	6	35.00
1	6	60	6	14.00
2	6	60	6	14.00
3	6	60	6	14.00

Replat of Mill Lots C and D.

Lot	Block	Length	Width	Tax
4	6	60	6	14.00
5	6	60	6	14.00
6	6	60	6	14.00
1	5	60	6	14.00
2	5	60	6	14.00
3	5	60	6	14.00
4	5	60	6	14.00
5	5	60	6	14.00
6	5	60	6	14.00

G. S. TUTTLE, Supervisor.  
On motion application of Andrew  
Carlson to transfer his liquor license  
to A. H. Moe was accepted. On  
motion the following applications  
for liquor license were accepted and  
bonds approved Eno & Eno, and M.  
T. Miller.

The following resolution was read  
and on motion adopted:  
Town treasurer be and he hereby  
is, instructed to transfer one thou-  
sand dollars from the pauper fund to  
the general fund, and one thousand  
dollars from the pauper fund to the  
road fund.

On motion board adjourned until  
Aug. 16, 1893, at 7:30 p. m.  
W. W. CARR,  
Town Clerk.

**CLARK & LENNON**  
(SUCCESSORS TO M. H. GREENLY.)  
Will receive a big consignment of New Goods this week, in

**Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware**  
And invite their share of the public patron

**Socks, Hose, or**  
It makes no difference w  
Quality tells and the Price that tell

**Land For Sale.**  
S. W. N. E. sec. 9, T. 36 R. 9, forty  
acres, adjoining Rhinelander, for sale  
at a bargain. Write.  
R. C. WILLIAMS,  
L'Anse, Mich.

**IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.**  
Notice is hereby given that at a general term  
of the county court to be held in and for said  
county at the office of the county judge in  
Rhinelander, in said county on the 5th day of  
September 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. the follow-  
ing matter will be heard and considered:  
The petition of Samuel C. Tuttle to be ap-  
pointed guardian of the minor heirs of George  
W. Smith deceased.  
Dated August 5, 1893.  
Jas. W. McCormick, Co. Judge.  
aug 10-14 aug 21

**IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.**  
Notice is hereby given that at a general term  
of the county court to be held in and for said  
county at the office of the county judge in  
Rhinelander, in said county on the 5th day of  
September 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. the follow-  
ing matter will be heard and considered:  
The petition of Thomas Shindus to  
have Geo. W. Beers appointed as general  
administrator of the estate of Rosa Smith,  
deceased.  
Dated August 2, 1893.  
Jas. W. McCormick, County Judge.  
aug 10-14 aug 21

**IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.**  
Notice is hereby given that at a special  
term of the county court to be held in and for  
said county at the probate office in Rhine-  
lander, in said county, on the 25th day of  
August, 1893, at one o'clock A. M., the follow-  
ing matter will be heard and considered:  
The application of Thomas Shindus to  
have Geo. W. Beers appointed as general  
administrator of the estate of Rosa Smith,  
deceased.  
Dated August 2, 1893.  
Jas. W. McCormick, County Judge.  
aug 10-14 aug 21

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
Circuit Court, Oneida County.  
Philemon McBurney, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Robert McBurney, Defendant.  
The State of Wisconsin to the said Defend-  
ant:  
You are hereby summoned to appear within  
twenty days after service of this summons,  
exclusive of the day of service, and defend the  
above entitled action in the court aforesaid;  
and in case of your failure so to do, judgment  
will be rendered against you according to the  
demand of the complaint, which is filed in the  
office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of One-  
ida County, Wis.  
DILLETT & WALKER,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.  
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co.,  
Wisconsin.  
aug 3-6w-sept 7

**GOLDEN EAGLE**  
**BARBER SHOP.**  
Fuller House Block.  
J. H. LEWIS, Proprietor.

All work in the tonsorial line done  
satisfactorily.  
Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty.

**MERCHANTS STATE**  
**BANK.**  
Capital, \$50,000.  
Earned Surplus, \$10,000.  
Interest paid on time deposits

**ED. ROGERS,**  
**Horseshoer!**  
Will attend to all work entrust-  
ed to me in a satisfactory  
manner.

**I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.**  
Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

**SLIMMER'S**  
**NEW**  
**Clothing . . .**  
**. . . House.**

**With Gent's Furnishing Goods**  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

**W. D. HARRIGAN**  
—DEALER IN—  
Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,  
Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick  
Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood  
etc. Orders by mail promptly attended.  
Office in Harrigan's Block.

**CLARK & LENNON**  
(SUCCESSORS TO M. H. GREENLY.)  
Will receive a big consignment of New Goods this week, in

**Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware**  
And invite their share of the public patron

**Socks, Hose, or**  
It makes no difference w  
Quality tells and the Price that tell

**Land For Sale.**  
S. W. N. E. sec. 9, T. 36 R. 9, forty  
acres, adjoining Rhinelander, for sale  
at a bargain. Write.  
R. C. WILLIAMS,  
L'Anse, Mich.

**Waukenhose**  
  
**The New Stocking.**  
Outwears the old shape.  
Doesn't deform the foot.  
Saves discomfort.  
Saves darning.  
Waukenhose Co., Boston, Mass.

Here's something Good, which costs no more than common.  
at W. L. BEERS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,  
**CRANE, FENELON & CO.,**  
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—  
**\* DRY GOODS \***  
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.  
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

**Harness!** **J. H. Schroeder,**  
BROWN STREET,  
Rhinelander, - Wis.  
**Light and Heavy Harness,**  
And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory  
manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

**JOHNSON & COMPANY,**

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of  
**Lumbermen's Clothing**  
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

**RHINELANDER, WIS.**

Washburn, Crosby & Co.'s Gold Medal Flour  
—FOR SALE BY—  
**HARRIGAN BROTHERS & COMPANY**  
FEED, HAY, OATS & MILL STUFF  
... At Retail or in Car Lots ...  
—FOR CASH.

**F. C. HENRICI,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be  
found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh  
Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

# Lewis

## A Complete As

# T. A. CHAI

## WIFE'S LEGAL

### Why We Didn't Get a New House and Furniture.

"I don't like to calculate upon such things," observed my wife, "but if Aunt Jane were to die, I should not be a bit surprised if she left us that old-fashioned set of silver that belonged to my great-grandparents."

Out of consideration for the printer, I will omit indications of the emphasis with which she usually spoke. If the reader will kindly consider every second word printed in small caps or italics, he will have some faint idea of her manner of expressing herself.

"It is a very handsome set," I returned, glancing at our modest dining-room, "and will hardly accord with our furniture."

"It wouldn't look at all well with that sideboard," returned my wife, promptly, "it's so very shabby—oh, of course, I mean the sideboard, not the silver."

"I suppose, then, if such a thing were to happen, you would want a new sideboard?"

"I saw a lovely one down town today, antique oak, beautifully carved. I do admire oak so much."

"But the rest of the furniture is walnut," I objected.

"Walnut is altogether out of style," she said, with a disdainful glance at the chairs which we had once admired; "and a sideboard is so much the most expensive piece of furniture in a dining-room that it doesn't cost much more to get a whole set than just that one piece. And even a walnut sideboard, new, would not look well with these chairs and this table."

I said nothing and the tacit surrender was accepted by my wife. Thenceforth it was understood that if Aunt Jane should bequeath us the silver, we were to purchase a new set of dining-room furniture.

The next evening, as we were again at dinner, my wife remarked:

"I have been looking at carpets to-day, and saw one that just suits me; rich and subdued, you know."

"Carpets," I repeated, in some surprise. "I didn't know that there was one needed this season."

"Why, stupid," rejoined my wife, petulantly (the emphasis was all upon the pet name), "did we not agree that the dining-room must be refurnished? And this carpet is so old and worn, of course it would not do with all new furniture."

Again I acquiesced silently, and she proceeded to make plans for meeting me the next day, to examine and choose the carpet and furniture to be purchased later on. Well, if my wife's relations left her hand-some silver, I must, of course, provide things in keeping with it.

She met me according to appointment, and, having inspected the articles, gave me to understand that my taste was so execrable as not to merit a moment's consideration, and, announcing her own choice, suggested coolly:

"And now let us go and look at the wall papers."

"Wall papers," I echoed.

"Of course the room must be re-papered if it is refurnished. As for the woodwork, I suppose there is no help for that; it will just have to be re-grained. Can they make that natural wood finish on wood that has been painted?"

I stared aghast; that silver was going to cost me a pretty sum. But I was helpless, entirely so; my wife had made up her mind.

That evening she was much elated at the prospect of being surrounded by such things as she had that day selected. There was but one cloud on her horizon.

"The dining-room will be nicer than the parlors," she remarked, plaintively; "I'm afraid they will look shabby."

I said nothing, hoping that if she were not contradicted she would not pursue the subject further. Vain hope! She had fixed it in her own mind that silence gave consent, and when I came home the next evening had assumed that the parlors were to be newly fitted up.

"Don't you think," she said coaxingly, "that as long as the parlors and dining-room are to be torn up, and we are to have the painters and paper-hangers here, we might as well have the whole house done? It would be very little more trouble, and then it will all look nice together, you know."

"It would be considerably more expensive," I remonstrated.

"You might draw the money out of the building association," she suggested.

"Our savings in that institution are doomed," I said to myself.

Aunt Jane lingered a long time. In justice to my wife, I must admit she had become oblivious of the fact that all these improvements depended upon a legacy which could only be possessed after the death of her venerable relative.

A day or so after she had decided that the house was to be thoroughly renovated my wife said to me:

"I have been examining the parlor carpets, and find by using the best parts of both, and buying a wide border, I can get quite a new carpet for our bedroom."

"Can you, indeed?" I remarked with pleased surprise.

There was one thing that she would not want, anyhow.

"Yes, and the carpet that is now on it has in it enough good to cover the children's room, if I put the worn part under the bed. Oh, maybe I'd better put that on the children's room," she added, reflectively, "and give that one to the children. Theirs gets such hard wear that an old one will not last any time."

"True."

"As long as we don't have to buy a bedroom carpet," she remarked, insinuatingly, "don't you think we might have a new set of furniture?"

"Not" savagely.

She burst into tears and called me a heartless monster. To pacify her I had to promise the furniture, together with a new silk and a seal-skin, that the mistress of the house might be as fine as her dwelling.

"It does seem a shame," she said a few days afterwards, "to spend so much money on this old house. That's very handsome and expensive paper that we looked at, and to substitute an archway for the folding doors will cost something."

"An archway?" I gasped.

This was the first that I had heard of such a thing. But my wife sailed right on, unheeding my exclamation.

"And then those lovely carpets cut up to fit these small rooms, too!"

"Yes, it is a shame," I replied, hardly crediting my senses.

Not all had been lost, though much had been in danger.

"I am so glad that you think so," returned my wife, briskly. "I was so sure you would agree with me that it would be wiser for us to find a house that suits us better, and buy right away. Real estate is cheap now, they say, there is so much in the market."

She tried to put on a knowing look; if she had known half as much about that subject as about managing me, I should have felt impressed. As it was, I objected weakly.

"My dear, I don't know where in the world I could get the money to buy a larger and better house."

"You could sell this," she replied, nothing daunted.

Thinking cunningly to turn her own weapon on herself, I retorted:

"But if real estate is a drug on the market I do not want to sell."

"There are those shares of stock, could you not sell them?"

"But that stock is going up daily; if I wait six months I can get double what it would bring now; or hold it and draw a big interest on my investment."

"Well, what else are you going to do? You said yourself that we must have a larger and better house."

Thereupon I mentally bade a regretful farewell to the stock, and the money which I had expected to make by holding it.

My wife occupied her leisure time for the next three weeks in looking for a residence which should be in all respects suitable for the furniture we were going to buy. What she would desire next I could not guess, unless she should become thoroughly dissatisfied with me.

At the end of the period mentioned I came home one evening to find her in tears.

"Aunt Jane's dead," she sobbed; "the poor old lady died this morning. I have just come from her house."

As Aunt Jane had been at the point of death for the past six months, I was hardly surprised to hear this bit of news. I did my best to comfort my wife, however, and comforted myself like a dutiful nephew-in-law at the mournful ceremonies following the death.

When I returned home the day after the funeral, my wife met me at the door, her face flushed, her eyes blazing.

"What do you suppose that old crank has done?"

"What old crank?"

"I'm sure I don't know, but you must remember, my dear."

"Oh, I know she's dead. She wouldn't give her things away under any circumstances. She has left me \$100 in cash and that dear old silver to my second cousin, John Scott."

I could hardly hide a smile, but I managed to say:

"What a pity!"

"He'll sell it, and spend every cent on liquor and cigars."

Then the blaze in her eyes was quenched by a flood of tears.

I did my best to soothe her, but my efforts were useless. I assured her that if her cousin sold the silver we would buy it.

"I don't want it!" she declared; "I won't have it! I won't get a single new thing in the house or a new dress or that seal-skin or anything. I'll just stay here with things as they are, and John Scott can keep his silver, and you can keep your building association money and stock, too. So there, now!"

After that I did not try to assuage her grief. I was afraid that consolation might cost more than I could pay.

—Waverley.

How a Philadelphia Man Falls.

One of the best of recent stories at the expense of the average inhabitant of the Quaker city is told by Lew Dock-stader.

"I was walking through Twenty-third street the other afternoon," he says, "when a man toppled from the roof of a six-story building and came whirling down through the air, striking the sidewalk just in front of me. To my amazement he got up and began to brush off his clothing with the utmost unconcern."

"That was a pretty bad fall you had," said I. "Aren't you hurt?"

"No," said the man.

"I can't understand it," said I. "A fall like that would have killed any body else."

"Yes, I know," said he. "But, you see, I'm from Philadelphia and I fall slow." —N. Y. Times.

### SWIMMING CATS.

The Popular Notion of Feline Antipathy to Water Not Based on Fact.

Though it seems somewhat difficult to understand how the sportsmen of the Nile trained their cats not only to hunt game, but to retrieve it from the water, the hunting scenes depicted on the walls of Thebes afford proof of the Egyptian cats' service in this respect.

In one of these representations a bird is depicted in the act of seizing a puss that has been brought down by the marksman in the boat; while in the other scene the cats are seen in the boat ready for their work.

Thus it appears from these ancient illustrations of field and other sports that the Egyptians were able to train their domestic cats to act in the same way as our modern retriever dogs do.

It is generally supposed that nothing will induce a cat to enter water, but this is clearly a fallacy, like many other popular notions about the animal world. The tiger is an excellent swimmer, as many have found to their cost; and so the cat, another member of the feline family, can swim equally well if it has any occasion to exercise its powers, either in quest of prey or to effect its escape from some enemy.

As cats are exceedingly fond of fish, they will often drag them alive out of their native element whenever they get the chance.

They have even been known to help themselves out of aquaria that have been left uncovered, and on moonlight nights they may be seen watching for the unwary occupants of a fish pond, during the spawning season especially.

Again, a cat will take the water in pursuit of a rat—a fact that was proved by a friend of mine a few years ago.

On one occasion, being accompanied by one of his pets, a rat was started, which the cat not only pursued, but chased into the water close by, eventually swimming to an island some little distance from the bank, where it remained a short time and then swam back again. —Yonkers Blade.

A BIT OF ROYAL VANITY.

The Pride of Austria's Empress in Her Magnificent Chestnut Hair.

The only trait of vanity which I ever noticed in Empress Elizabeth was the pride she took in her magnificent hair, which fell below her knees. She used to have it brushed for hours every day, whilst her "reader," Mlle. F., read to her English, French, or Hungarian novels. Her majesty was particularly anxious that the dressers who brushed her long tresses should avoid pulling out a single hair. This, of course, was an impossibility, and the unfortunate maid concealed carefully in the pocket of her apron any hair which became entangled in the brush. One day the empress, happening to glance into the looking-glass, caught sight of the maid concealing a small roll of hair in the above-described fashion. Jumping up from her rocking chair, her majesty exclaimed:

"I have caught you at last. You are ruining my hair!"

With a presence of mind which would have done honor to an expert diplomat, the maid replied, unhesitatingly: "I implore your majesty to forgive me. It never happened before. I only wished to have a few of my sovereign's hairs to put in the locket which my little girl wears around her neck as a talisman."

Whether the empress believed or not this "clever invention," I do not know, but shrugging her shapely shoulders, she resumed her seat, laughing merrily; and the next day she presented her maid with a locket enriched with diamonds, saying, with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes: "I think this is the kind of talisman your little daughter deserves for having such a clever mother." —Harper's Magazine.

Nutmeg Culture in Grenada.

Nutmeg is becoming a source of much profit to many islands in the West Indies, and especially in Grenada. For many years the nutmeg tree has been grown; it is only recently that its cultivation has received serious attention.

To start a nutmeg plantation the ground must be cleared at a cost of six pounds per acre. Suman trees should then be planted, forty-five feet apart. Meanwhile, the nutmeg seeds should be carefully reared in the nursery. In about two years the seedlings should be planted out. Unless the locality is very favorable, ten years must elapse before the trees begin to be productive. A large number will be of the male sex, and, as the proportion of male to female trees should not exceed one in thirty, the planter will have to cut down the trees freely as soon as their sex is declared. It is reckoned that nutmegs should yield an annual profit to the planter of about ten shillings per tree. —Lord Brassey, in Fortnightly Review.

A Birthmark That Earned a Reward.

A curious decree of the conventions Roger Duques and Lacoste has been brought to light at Lille. It was to grant an aid of four hundred francs to a female infant named Mercier, of the parish of Quenoy, in French Flanders, who was born with a mark on her left side over her heart, exactly resembling a cap of liberty. The decree says: "This phenomenon proves not only that nature chooses to stamp with her seal this reign of liberty, but it attests the attachment of the mother of the infant to the republic. In consideration of the child coming into the world bearing over her heart the sacred sign of liberty we grant the mother, for her, the sum of four hundred francs, to aid in rearing her honestly in republican principles." —London Daily News.

Perhaps Both.

A New York gentleman, whose son had gone out into the country for recreation, received a letter from him. While the gentleman was reading it his wife asked:

"What does Tom say in his letter?"

"I can't make it out to save my life. He says he has landed a speckled beauty, but whether he means he has been fishing or married a freckle-faced girl I can't tell." —Texas Sittings.

### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—In 1775 the heat of Bologna was so great that numbers of people were stifled. In July, 1793, the heat again became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried on the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling houses cracked and split, and meat went bad in an hour.

—A Hindoo baby is named when it is twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother. In that case two lamps were placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns the brightest is the one given the child.

—A remarkable degree of strength has been attained in the construction of Dr. Nansen's new ship Fram, built at Laurin, Norway, and intended for Arctic exploration. The general dimensions of this fine craft are as follows: Length on keel, 102 feet; on water line, 113 feet; on deck, 128 feet; greatest width, 36 feet; draught, 12 feet; displacement 530 tons.

—Less than three miles to the north-east of Samarcand and outside of the extreme limits of the ancient city of Samarcand is called Khodja-Daniar. This tomb, according to the Massulman legends, is the burial place of the prophet Daniel. The spot where this tomb stands is called Afrasiab, and there are seen ruins which are very probably those of the ancient city of Maracanda, destroyed by Alexander the Great.

—In India opium dens exist less in fact than in fiction. English agitators in this respect have let their philanthropy carry them away in a curiously exaggerated manner. Opium smoking and dens only have the same relation to one another that the ordinary consumer of a daily glass of claret at dinner bears to the habitual loungeur in a public house. As taken in India opium is not indulged in in any large quantities, neither is it so harmful as every-day alcoholic stimulants.

—It is the custom in Spain for ladies to make beautifully-decorated banderillas and mouas for the bull fights. The latter are in the shape of a silk cap, decorated with flowers and tinsel, with long silk streamers. An iron barb is concealed beneath this lovely object, by which it is fixed to the bull in the ring. These ornaments, after having served their purpose in torturing the matadores, who present them to their friends and patrons. A return gift, usually of money, is customary.

—Delfware is a kind of pottery which was manufactured in Delft, Holland, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. The industry is now practically extinct in Holland. It closely resembles porcelain in appearance. It was brought to this country by the early Dutch and English settlers. In those days it was not considered particularly valuable. Descendants of the colonial families prize the rare specimens of the ware which still remain in their hands very highly, and it is difficult to purchase any genuine specimens.

—Somebody has found out that Marie Antoinette's famous speech to the effect that rather than starve she would eat pie-crust, which has been variously perverted into "pastry" or go to the pastry cook," and the like, was not such a senseless one as history has accredited it with being. It was the practice, it seems, of some of the French peasantry to bake their meat pies in a sort of crust or shell made of sawdust and water. This was discarded when the dish was done, but had some nutrition from the juices which it absorbed. It was this "pie-crust," usually regarded as an uncleanable, to which she referred. And it may be added that the food scientists of the present day are discovering that the cellulose or woody fiber, practically sawdust, which is present in some food substances, and which is supposed to have been worthless food matter, has an office to perform in digestion which is not unimportant—a fact that reflects an additional luster of wisdom on the heretofore traditionally silly utterances of the French queen.

THE HOLY LAND.

Palestine Under the Caliphs as Seen by a Breton Monk.

In the first century of the decline of the great caliphs of Baghdad, Bernard, a Breton monk from the celebrated monastery of Mont St. Michel, set out for the Holy Land, traveling first to Rome. He found the Saracens in possession of Bari and transporting thousands of Italian Christians captives to Egypt and Barbary. After a month's sailing he reached Alexandria, where heavy tolls were levied, and so entered Palestine from the south by Gaza. His account contains the first known notice of the miracle of the Holy Fire, which must have been a recent custom, or Antony and Whilbald, Syria and Paula, would not all alike have been silent on the subject. He also speaks of the hospice for pilgrims erected by Charlemagne in Jerusalem, near the site afterward famous as the Hospital of the Knights of St. John.

Charlemagne had been on terms of friendship with the great Baghdad Caliph Harun-er-Rashid, and it was indeed believed in the eleventh century that the famous emperor had visited the Holy City in the ninth.

It is remarkable that this custom of painting oraries in churches continued much later, as may still be seen in the Church of the Cross near Jerusalem. But the legendary visit of Charlemagne is not noticed by Bernard, who speaks only of the hostel and of a noble library in Jerusalem as given by the "glorious" emperor Charles, as he calls him. Bernard was not admitted into the mosque on the site of the temple enclosure, but he speaks very well of the Moslem government under El Mut'azz.

"The Christians and the pagans have there such a peace between them that if I should go a journey, and in the journey my camel or ass that carries my baggage should die, and I should leave everything there without a guard, and go to the next town to get another,

on my return I should find all my property untouched. The law of public safety there is such that if they find in a city or on the sea or on the road any man journeying by night or by day without a letter or some mark of a king or prince of that land, he is immediately thrown into prison till the time he can give a good account whether he be a spy or not." —Edinburgh Review.

### TRADITION IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Its Power Visible in All Grades of Civilization.

In addressing his faithful Brandenburgers on the occasion of the opening of their provincial diet recently, Emperor William laid stress on the important part which tradition plays in monarchical states, and although he dwelt more especially on the influence which it exercises on the relations of a nation toward the dynasty that has ruled over it for many centuries, yet it can not be denied that it pervades the entire social life of the old world.

Nor is its influence confined, as might be supposed to the classes. Indeed, it is just as potent with the masses, a fact readily comprehensible when it is borne in mind that people on the other side of the Atlantic are, as a rule, content with their social status. The yeoman farmer takes pride in the fact that his ancestors for hundreds of years have been yeoman farmers like himself, and educates his children to live up to the traditions of their forefathers. There are peasants in England, Germany and in Brittany who can trace their descent back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and who have sufficient sense of dignity to prefer to be at the head of the yeoman rather than at the tail end of the aristocracy. In the same way the retail and wholesale traders in Europe, even in such republican countries as Switzerland and France, take an honest pride in the fact that their forebears were traders like themselves, and it is the traditions of their ancestors which constitute the principal incentive for preserving unimpaired by any failure or commercial dishonor the good name which they have inherited.

In France the lawyers in particular are fond of pointing out how their fathers and fathers' fathers had been honored members of the magistracy and of the bar, and they, too, strive to live up to the traditions of what is known in the Gallie tongue as the noblesse de robe. —N. Y. Tribune.

### DRAGON GRENADIERS.

Precedents to the Russian Innovation of Mounting Infantrymen.

Peter the Great organized dragon grenadiers in 1708 who were armed with muskets and bayonets, as are their descendants of today. We need not, however, go beyond the time of Napoleon to find a precedent for the Russian innovation which has so scandalized the sabreurs of to-day. The carabiniers of the French army at the close of the last century were armed with carbine, pistol, sword and bayonet. At Ansterlitz there were still some thus equipped, and the small musket without the bayonet was retained during the wars of 1809, although three years later it, too, was cast aside when cuirassiers became fashionable. And besides these special carabiniers Napoleon had a force of dragoons proper—that is to say, men trained to fight either on foot or in the saddle.

In 1802 there were twenty-one regiments composed of such foot soldiers on horseback, although the tendency, we are told, was for them to turn into real cavalry, with perhaps some greater capacity for fighting on foot than had the others. This tendency has ever been inevitable, and to-day with us the fear is that our mounted soldiers may, if their proclivities in such a direction are not interfered with, develop into a spurious imitation of hussars. On the Rhine these dragoons of Napoleon did not succeed as did the cavalry pure and simple, and, therefore, they were sent away to Spain when war broke out in that country. Here their special characteristics found ample verge and scope for long; for the desultory warfare of the guerrilla type carried on by the inhabitants of that country was exactly the sort of fighting most suited to them. Thus it was that by 1812 Napoleon had again increased his force of dragoons to thirty regiments. In addition, there was a large force of chasseurs-a-cheval in the French army. —Saturday Review.

### Strength of Ice.

The necessities of war have not infrequently led to valuable discoveries of a practical scientific character. Of late the French minister of war has been studying the subject of ice from the point of view of its capacity to maintain weights. He has found that when ice has become about an inch and three-fifths (four centimeters) thick, it begins to bear the weight of a man who is marching alone. At a thickness of something over three and one-half inches (nine centimeters) it will bear files of infantry. When it has become twelve centimeters, or nearly four and three-quarter inches thick, it sustains light artillery or carriages, and at twenty-nine centimeters, or about eleven and four-tenths inches, it bears the heaviest weights that the transporting of an army requires. These conclusions of the French military authorities may have some interest for skaters, but it should be remarked that they apply only to young ice. Successions of colder and warmer weather, in the course of a few weeks, produce a change in the structure of ice which greatly weakens its power of resistance to pressure. Accordingly, the measurements and estimates given above should not be trusted in the case of ice that is not of recent formation. —Yonkers Companion.

### The Glass Men Needed.

Tacklow—I see there is a man in Boston who claims to have invented a field-glass with which you can see through fog.

Tacklow—If he could succeed in inventing an opera glass with which you could see through millinery he'd make his fortune. —Life.

### Growing Old Pleasantly.

The cheerful old folks you can find are those who cease to make the infirmities of age with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest tonic in declining years. It stimulates digestion, renews appetite and sleep, and insures regular action of the liver and bowels. Against malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaints it is a reliable safeguard.

CANADA has carried off nearly all the world's fair prizes for cheese. The victory must have been a mile-gone. —Troy Press.

ARE you busy? Are you making money? If so, stick to it; you are fortunate. If you are not, then our advice is that you write at once to E. J. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They can show you how to enter quickly upon a profitable work.

Tax walking delegate doesn't need to be remarkably handsome to present a striking appearance. —Buffalo Courier.

J. R. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure my case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"TAK'N' snashore is the place to make the beautiful love proposal," said the philosopher. "If he hasn't got enough himself, he can acquire all the sand he needs on the beach." —Harper's Bazar.

"ONE of you boys has been stealing raisins again; I have found the seeds on the floor. Which one of you was it?" Tommy. —"It wasn't me; I swallowed the seeds in mine." —Tid-Bite.

A MATCH doesn't know enough to keep in when it rains. At all events, it is sure to go out if it is wet.

The principal causes of sick headache, biliousness and cold chills are found in the stomach and liver. Cured by Beeman's Pills.

CUSTOMER—"Have you any roach food?" Saleslady—"No; but we have several kinds of baby's food."

FLANNEL next the skin often produces a rash, removed with Hens's Sarsaparilla. Hens's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Beware of little sins: Mosquitoes drink more blood than lions.

The sailor knows how to tighten a line. He's taut it.

### Life and Strength

Are given to weak and frail children in wonderful manner by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Edward Hilbert, Lawrence, Mass., says: "Our daughter, Etta, had little strength, and frequent fainting spells, which physicians said was caused by heart trouble. Nothing gave her any strength till we gave her Sarsaparilla. Her general health improved until she became as healthy and rugged as any child."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation.

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TO CHICAGO

Via "The North-Western Line."

Commencing Tuesday, August 1st, tickets will be sold to Chicago and return from Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Stillwater at \$13.50 for the round trip.

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From all other stations on the C., St. P., M. & O. R. y rates will be in proportion.

These tickets will be good to start on the trip only on date of sale, and will be good returning from Chicago on any date within thirty days from date of sale.

These World's Fair Excursion tickets are also good in all cars, and on all trains on "The North-Western Line" to Chicago.

For further information about World's Fair excursions, call on the agent at your station, or address, T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

### "German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weather in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col.

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